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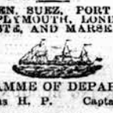
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11,371 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885.
—Assam	3338	500	S. F. Cole.....	15th May.
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin ...	22nd "
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson ..	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell ..	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2734	500	F. Harris.....	9th "
L. Teheran	2938	400	W. J. Nante.....	16th "
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
L. Clyde	4121	800	E. M. Edmond ...	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ANCONA	3128 600	R. G. Murray	15th May.
RAVENNA	3372 700	E. Stewart	29th "
KAISAR-I-HIND.	1023 700	E. G. Stead.....	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fast steamer (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 47 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 550, Rs. 330, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA.....	5,000 850	1st June 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July "
MANILLA.....	4,500 500	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich...	4,500 600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich ..	4,000 600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona...	3,500 550	3rd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sails 1885.
BERENICE.....G. B. Verona.....		3,500 550	29th May

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE .....Rs. 4 0 } wines extra.
" SUEZ ..... " 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, April 13, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight.....	20th May.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5003	1000	G. C. Boothby ..	30th "
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox.....	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3516	481	W. S. Young	30th "
s.s. VICTORIA ..	3557	480	Wm. Russell....	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3560	480	John Craig.....	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL.....	2,700 400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muareb, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th May, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, Capt. Sachan, will leave this for Zanzibar direct on SATURDAY, the 9th May. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. NYANZA, Captain SHIVEDLEH will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN CAMERON	2,400	J. R. Kewley.	25th May
" MACKENZIE.....	3,000	T. W. Gourlay.	6th June.
" GRAHAM.....	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th "
" SINCLAIR.....	2,900	C. K. Varley...	26th "
" OGILVIE.....	2,900	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE CLIPPERS.

	Rs.
Ingenious, simple and perfect in action	7
Clark's Patent No. 1.....	9
Do. do. No. 2, all metal 10	

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL"

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
RAT TRAPS .....each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... "	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... "	15 0

TREACHER & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CALL AND HAND BELLS

FOR THE OFFICE OR HOUSE.

CALL BELLS, LACQUERED AND BRONZED,
Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8, Cash.

CALL BELLS, ELECTRO-PLATED,
Each Rs. 5 to 15, Cash.

CALL BELLS, LACQUERED AND BRONZED,
WITH REPEATING CLAPPERS,
Each Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, Cash.

CALL BELLS, PERPETUAL,
DO NOT REQUIRE WINDING UP,
Each Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8, Cash.

HAND BELLS, PLATED, CHINA HANDLES,
Each Re. 1-12, Cash.

HAND BELLS, PLATED, METAL HANDLES,
Each Re. 1-12, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

19, Church-gate-street.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.

(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOWSTREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

WANTED

AN OFFICER to take charge of the LIFE BOAT at "Kennery" on a salary of Rupees 80 per mensem, with Batta Rupees 2 per day during the South-West Monsoon. Also two MATES for the Pilot Schooners, on salaries of Rupees 80 each per mensem.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

HENRY MURLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer.

Bombay, 4th May, 1885.

ICE
PURE ICE CRYSTAL.
ICE

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has erected an Icefactory near GRANT-ROAD RAILWAY STATION and is now prepared to furnish PURE CRYSTAL Ice at the rate of half-anna per pound or in wholesale quantities at a considerable discount.

MARTIN COHEN,
Office in Fort 15, Forbes-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renowned

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

14 Forbes-street.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

BATS—Champion, Cork handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.

NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam ; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.

BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.

BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.	FENCING.	QUOITS.
RACKETS.	FOOT BALL.	HORIZONTAL BARS.
BOXING.	GOLF.	BICYCLES.
DUMB BELLS.	POLO.	TRICYCLES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

FISHING KIT.

The best assortment in India.

IN-DOOR GAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

TOILET SOAPS,

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

EECKELAERS' SPRING ROSE SOAP.

AND UPWARDS OF 20 VARIETIES OF OTHER TOILET SOAPS.

SPRING ROSE SOAP is universally sold, and prepared especially for the Toilet of Ladies and Children. For exquisiteness of perfume and quality this Soap is simply unrivalled.

Observe that EVERY TABLET of EECKELAERS' SOAP has his Trade Mark stamped upon it.

EECKELAER'S VIOLET, ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, and other choice soaps also in stock.

TOILET REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ON SALE AT

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD,
17, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
"TEMPLE HOUSE," ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY [illegible]

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS

were awarded to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH

they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.

I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.

From Sir H. HURKE.

Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.

From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.

I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.

From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.

Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.

From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.

I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE. 17th Lancers.

I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

is conducted entirely on the READY MONEY SYSTEM, and it is therefore necessary that all orders should be accompanied with a remittance. The object of the Stores being to keep up fresh supplies of Oilmanstores and Overland Provisions from the best Makers, and at the lowest possible rates, consistent with good quality and Ready Money.

ICE, FISH, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES

Supplied to residents in the Mofussil.
Travelling
Ice Boxes and double quilting at Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 each according to size and quality.
For
a thorough Refreshing Beverage during the hot Weather nothing surpasses the

ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE

at Rs. 1-8 per doz. without bottles.

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST TO

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder. MacDougal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicatio
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 } per cent per annum subject to } 18 months / 12 " / 6 " / 3 " } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Six Lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard Samples with Templet or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m (train-free), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April 1885

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to learn thorough first-class Riding.

A thorough good knowledge and practice of riding acquired at a trifling cost.

Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to

THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, square and canoe shape LANDAUS, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.

50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES; Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 20 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Veterinary commissions in horse buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the pair or single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..		Rs.	350
Do.	40	do. ... "	750
Do. for 8 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each. ... "		1,500
Do. 8	do.	500 do. ... "	1,250
Do. 20	do.	500 do. ... "	2,950

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WIRE CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

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F. FISCHER,
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THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,"
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of six forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil :—

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24-1 Kalutola-street, Bengalee Press, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

When all of the salient features of this vast Hippodramatic Company will be brought into requisition to make the

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS

Long to be remembered by the inhabitants of Bombay.

A GLORIOUS PROGRAMME

FOR THIS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 P.M.

Nurses in charge of children admitted FREE, Families admitted with a liberal scale of allowance. ALL CHILDREN under SIX YEARS of age admitted FREE.

Do not miss this opportunity of witnessing the most enjoyable Entertainment ever produced in India.

GRAND PERFORMANCE

FOR THE EVENING AT 9 P.M.

When will be produced for the first time,

THE HARVEST HOME,

OR

MERRY SPORTS OF THE OLD COUNTRY.

This LEGITIMATE COMPANY, A GIANT amongst the DWARFS and PIGMIES of Entertainments, which yearly INFLICT themselves upon the INDIAN PUBLIC, has stood the test for 20 years, and never been found wanting.

OUR DAILY EXPENSES are TEN TIMES that of any other Company travelling through this COUNTRY, and never fails to give satisfaction and value for the money invested by all visitors.

REMEMBER!!!

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and bid us a hearty GOOD BYE, as we retire from business AFTER THIS SEASON.

All Bills against Wilson's Great World Circus paid every Monday on presentation at the Box Office, between the hours of 11 and 12 A.M.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Plan of Theatre at SOUNDY & Co.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 27th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. GLAN MUNROE arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. SORRENTO arrived from ANTWERP and HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

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Bombay, 7th May, 1885.

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LIBRARY EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS.

In large demy 8vo., with Steel Portrait and Vignette, handsomely bound, roxburgh style, gilt top.

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Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, a Copious Glossary, and numerous Illustrations.

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DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flee Gophers.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

Positively Last Appearance and Farewell to Bombay.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 9TH MAY, 1885,

THE LITTLE DUKE,

COMIC OPERA IN 3 ACTS.

Which was played in Paris and London over 80 Nights in succession. It abounds with sparkling Music, and is full of funny situations. This being our Last Appearance in Bombay before our departure for Australia, we wish to return our sincere thanks to our numerous Patrons to whom we wish a hearty farewell.

REMEMBER LAST APPEARANCE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, MAY 9TH,

FIRST TIME IN INDIA,

The highly popular Comic Opera in Three Acts, entitled

THE LITTLE DUKE.

CAST.

The Little Duke.....Miss Lena Salinger.
The Duchess of Parthenay.....Tilly Saroney.
The Directress of the Convent.....Mr. F. Bond.
De Montaland.....H. Salinger.
Frimousse (*tutor to the Little Duke*).....Arthur Rigby.
Petanneville (*Officers*).....Miss Annie Rose.
Bernard.....Mr. D'Este.
Helene (*Maid of Honour*).....Miss Essa Wilson.

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Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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MATHERAN and MAMLASWAR!!! PORTABLE SINGER'S HAND MACHINES given on HIRE at special reduced rates. Price-list post-free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pocosha Gurjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE RESTORATIVE ASSIMILANT is the GREATEST TONIC and NERVINE now known. Re. 1-8 per bottle.—BARTON Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

NOTICE.—Mrs. DELANEY, Midwife, has REMOVED to No. 5, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-stre

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, at a cheap rental, a good furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Apply to JOHN RUSSELL, Esq.

LANOWLIE HOTEL, LANOWLIE HOTEL, Lanowlie Hotel, Lanowlie Hotel.—Rooms are vacant. Rooms are vacant.

TO BE LET, for 6 months from June, a small well-furnished BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba.—S. S. S., the Printers.

WANTED CLERKS in a mercantile firm. Some experience of Indent business indispensable. Apply to "N," care of this paper.

JUST UNPACKED—Cooking Stoves for Coal and Kerosine. Prices moderate.—Malloneddy Ebrahim, 24, Shaik Abdool Reheman Street.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. GURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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NOW AVAILABLE at the Bombay Hotel two large family rooms, cool and airy. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders at reduced prices.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpore Station, N. W. P. Tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

TO LET, at Matheran for the season, CASTLE HILL and BOSCOBEL, well furnished For rent and particulars, apply to J. N. TATA.

TO BE LET a best SHOP in Fort, Hummum-street, can be let monthly; moderate rent. Apply to MANOCKJEE & Co., 23, Church-gate-street, Fort.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 15, Forbes-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, 6, Rampart Row, Mahim.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. EL MORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora, formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patell, Bank of Bombay.

FOR SALE, two thoroughbred English FOX-TERRIERS (dogs). Prize animals and excellent ratters. Can be seen and tried on board s.s. Sorrento, Prince's Dock.

JUST RECEIVED, new fashioned good black felt hats at Rs. 6-8 for cash only. Try at Y. A. LALKA & Co. Civil, military, and Naval Tailors and General Outfitters.

PENNY READINGS B. B. and C. I. Institute on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 9 p. m., Madras, (Time Tickets one Rupee) to be had at the door.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.—"Private Cuvee India" Extra sec. Rs. 32 per dozen, as used at the YACHT Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 3, with postage Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches, has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co., Melbourne, supply the Royal Bombay Yacht Club with their celebrated wines. T. V. Rauch, Representative, Napier Hotel, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED Travelling Trunks, also French and English Flowers and Ladies Companions in great variety. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS,

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 3.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 134, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitaire, Studs, Brooches, Watch-guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., &c., capable of grinding from 10 to 50 lbs. per hour, with or without apparatus for shifting the flour.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—RADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, successors to P. Grant & Sons, Hornby-row Branch, Bombay.

TO LET, the three-storied house No. 14, Hornby Row or the third floor thereof. Also a set of three rooms in Tamarind Lane for a shop. Apply to NASARVANJI MANCHERJI, No. 1, Dean Lane.

WANTED, a young MEDICAL MAN about to go to England, to take charge, on the voyage, of an invalid leaving about the 15th instant. Apply stating terms to the Proprietor, Taylors Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Mair Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of July, in the Fort, opposite the General Post Office, one set of rooms furnished or unfurnished, comprising, large drawing-room, 2 bed rooms, kitchen. Apply to L. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on top of Chinch poogly Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms paved with Roman Mosaique, and 5 large bed-rooms with bath-rooms, outhouses, &c. Commanding fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH, 8 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ICES, Pastry, Sandwiches, Draught Beer and Porter for 4 annas. Refreshments and Billiards at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED a YOUNG LADY as Barmaid. No objection to having not served in like capacity. Liberal Salary. Apply "B," this office.

THE SALE of Mr. S.S. Solomon's valuable furniture, piano, victoria, horse, &c., at No. 159 Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ICES, ICES, four sorts daily, Wines and Spirits of the best qualities at the Vienna Confectioner, 25, Church-gate street. M. HIRSCH, Proprietor.

LADIES' BLACK LEATHER TENNIS SHOES, fluted Rubber Soles. Cash Rs. 3-8 per pair. WATSON & Co. Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

LADIES' ITALIAN SILK HOSE, double heel and toe. Black, white and fancy colours. Cash Rs. 2-8 and 10-8. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Breakfast Bacon and Double Gloster Cheese. Provision Stores. W. J. ESSAI.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR MANZANILLA SHERRY, Australian Claret.

W. J. ESSAI.

FISH, ICE, Fruits and Vegetables, Market Purveying Branch.

W. J. ESSAI.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Wines, Oil-manstores, Aerated Waters, Household Requisites, &c., &c., supplied at Ready Money rates. W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED a SUB-EDITOR, who is also a good leader-writer, for a Native English Weekly. Salary Rs. 150 with prospects. Apply immediately to "O," care of this journal.

FOR SALE,—Military Saddle and Bridle, Bombay Cavalry, just received from Messrs Garden and Sons. Also sword and pouch belts.—Apply to Rogers & Co., Forbes-street.

FOR SALE at Crawford and Co's Auction, to-day at 3 p.m., a consignment of superior Cashmere for coats, trousers and suites. Each piece will be sold separately.

TO LET from June, partly furnished, entire Top Floor, opposite General Post Office, facing sea Water and Cook room.—Apply First Floor office, No. 11 Hornby Row.

BACK BAY BATHS Co., Ld.—A portion of the new Dressing Rooms will be opened to-morrow. The Bath is now roofed in, and is available at all hours of the day.

TODAY'S ICES.—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Pineapple water-ices. Cooked Ham Rs. 2 per lb. Ham, Bacon and Cheese ana. 12 per lb. MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.—FOR SALE, a pair of well-bred Arabs, with good double and single harness, Rs. 1,250; and a strong hill pony, with saddle and bridle Rs. 150. P. P. C., care of *Gazette*.

TO LET an upper-storied bungalow, breezy and commodious, rent only Rs. 70. Apply A. ——, the next bungalow in the same compound for Rs. 40. Apply Mrs. Perozebai, Gold Mohur Castle, opposite Scottish Schools, Byculla.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—A few of Dr. A. Monis's gold Spectacles, hunting turnspins and microscopic for short sight, very little used, at 2-3rds the original prices at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MR. J. H. NUNN,

(LATE OF THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

BRIGADIER-GENERAL

STANLEY EDWARDS, C.B.,

When will be produced for the first time in Bombay, the latest modern Comedy drama in 3 acts, entitled

SAVED

As played over 400 nights at the principal Theatres in Great Britain, as well as through America.

MR. NUNN WILL BE ASSISTED BY
MR. ALFRED J. BYDE,
MISS EUGENIE VERNIE,
LA PETITE AMANDA
The Bombay Favourite
(By kind permission of John Wilson, Esqre.)
MR. W. T. HART
AND A NUMBER OF
LADY AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

THE LONDON "ERA" SAYS:—

"SAVED"

Has all the pathetic Scenes of

EAST LYNNE."

"SAVED" may take rank among the best of Society plays."—*Chester Chronicle*.

The Evening's entertainment will conclude with the FAMOUS DUEL SCENE FROM THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1884, at the rate of Rupees five per share, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow street, Fort, from FRIDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Registered Books of the Company, on 7th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

NUSSURWANJEE DADABHOY KATRUCK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

7th May, 1885.

TO BE LET, two spacious BUNGALOWS in one compound situated on an elevated position on Worlee Hill, commanding an excellent sea-view, (adjoining "West Point," the residence of the Hon'ble Justice Melville) and lately in the occupation of Dhamsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, an entire BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent, Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, just vacated by A. J. Brooks, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from June for six or seven months, a furnished BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Rent, Rs. 140. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, the GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba, from 1st June to the 31st December. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned under orders from the District Court of Surat will receive TENDERS up to 15th May, 1885, for the purchase of the following PLANT, MACHINERY, ENGINE, and BOILER, viz:—

FIRST LOT.—One Steam Boiler 21 feet long and 6 feet diameter complete (by J. W. Barlow, Rochdale); and one No. B. Challenger pump complete, and one 2½" A. Class Steam pump.

SECOND LOT.—One high pressure horizontal Steam Engine with 16½" Cylinder, 30" stroke, 10 feet plain fly wheel complete, with automatic expansion gear; one water heater (or above, &c., (by W. B. Haigh & Co., Oldham).

THIRD LOT.—Cotton Spinning Machinery for low counts, consisting of two mules, 952 spindles, 1 7-8" guage, with preparatory machines, including one Hydraulic press and pumps complete, and one Bundling press and one yarn tester.

FOURTH LOT.—Woollen Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of 728 spindles 2½" gauge, and 14 looms, of which 7 are plain and 7 twill, with preparatory Machines, Card Clothing in sheets, Fillets, &c., and one No. 13 Bench Drilling Machine with 8 Cast Drills.

FIFTH LOT.—One case containing one Grinding Mill with one long hopper, &c.

Tenders will be received for the purchase of one or more of the above lots separately, on condition that all the lots are sold.

A tender for each of the first four lots must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 100 for the last lot, which will be returned if such tender or tenders are not accepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender or tenders.

Due notice will be given of an acceptance of tenders on or before 30th May, 1885.

If all the lots are not sold to tenderers, the said property will be sold in one lot by Public Auction at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 25th May, 1885, at Kalsawady, Munchiorpoore, in Surat, where the property is now lying packed, and where inspection can be given to intending purchasers on application to the undersigned, who will furnish all requisite information. A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of the sale.

THOMAS BARRETT,
Receiver.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF GROUND NUTS (SEEDS,) LINSEEDS, OILS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C., and in re Dewkers Dewraz Thucker and Hirjee Dewraz Thucker who lately traded together as general merchants in Bombay in partnership under the name and firm of Dewkers Dewraz, insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th May 1885 at 2 p.m. at the Mandvie shop and godown near the Dubbra gully, the following:—

A large quantity of ground nuts, (seeds) and linseeds, few casks of sweet and cocoanut oils, empty oil casks, beam scale, weights, mattresses, box, &c.

SALE of a Flour Mill &c. &c. at Babula-tank, (Jail-road.)

On FRIDAY the 15th May, 1885, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of M. Rahimbhoy Veerjee:—Rollers 30 and 15; Engines 16-14 and 10 H. P. Mill stones 44 to 36 ft. dia; W. J. Chimneys; Lathe; drilling machine; Oil Press. Flour dressing Machines; wheat shifting Machines, scales; weights; brass cocks and valves; cogged wheels; Water Pumps; Tables, chairs, tiled sheds for removal, stone paving; wood work &c.&c.

SALE OF WHITE AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS; &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of Hurjivun Jadowjee and another, trading under the name and firm of Kesowjee Hurjivun (insolvents), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of white langoutties, mulls doria, cambric, jaconets, dhoties, shirtings (in halves), colored doria, figured muslin, melita boxes, mattresses, pillows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

A consignment of English-made very superfine quality carriage whips of numerous varieties.

1 case 92 dozen white and colored Oxford shirts.

On account of Abdoolhy Dawood Khan—

No. 633—40 cases eau-de-cologne and 4 cases children playing cards.

On account of Abdoolkurreem Mahomedaly.—

No. 607—12 cases hollow cut beads.

On account of the deceased—

12 hand sewing machines original, Humboldt.

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES.

Under instructions from Mr. Johann Links of Vienna (who lately was in this country) Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned in the godown No. 3 in Cawasjee Patel-street or behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in small lots to suit intending purchasers, on MONDAY, the 11th, and TUESDAY, the 12th instant, the sale to commence at 1-30 p.m., as follows:—

A large collection of superfine cloth, ready-made wearing apparels for youths, men and children of various patterns and quality of woollen and cotton cloth trousers, complete dress suits, morning suits, also a lot of coats specially made for Parsees which are very seldom imported in the market.

Property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1885.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 24, MEADOW-STREET.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Dossobyai, the wife of Mr. Ardaseer Cawasjee, the mortgagee, and on account, and at the risk of Mr. Matheus Jacob Hardie, the mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Toocas ground with a dwelling-house, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the road leading from Parell to Sion, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 98, New No. 1936, New Survey No. 2156, and assessment under No. 73, containing by admeasurement 1969 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Jeronimo Francesco Souza, on the west by the ground of Hussee Lucksmaan, on the north by the ground of Hussee Lucksmaan Thackoor and on the south by the ground of Jacinto Joss Barretto.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Toocas land and Chawl or House, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the road leading from Parell to Sion, in Wadala Village, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 98, New No. 13-454, and Assessor No. 28, containing by admeasurement (360) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Hussee Lucksmaan Thackoor, on the west and north by ground of Zilloo Luxman Thackoor and Janjee Orustna Thackoor and on the south by the public Wadala road.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Feras Freehold old salt Batty ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the road leading from Parell Junction Road to Dadar, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, in Parell Village, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 531, 532, and 538 New No. 1234 and New Survey Nos. 2, 5, 6, 10, and 13-1982, and 81185, containing by admeasurement (2360) square yards or thereabouts, marked letters A. B. C. D. E. F. and G. and bounded on the east by the ground of Ghoonai Souza, on the west by the ground of Marcebaee, on the north by the ground of Narryan Thackoor, and on the south by the ground of Harroon Rangaree.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, or the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 9th May, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARPUR & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FG	do. do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	do.	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do. do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 7d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London;

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
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BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½ lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 " " 5 " "
6 " " 4 " "

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,

And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.

Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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FOR SALE.

E. AND J. BURKE'S SPECIALITIES.

GATO BRAND SHERRY, three-star Irish Whisky, Wallace's

CALENDAR—MAY, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	May 14th,	8h. 3·3m.	p.m.
First Quarter	,, 21st,	10h. 36·0m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,, 29th,	1h. 22·2m.	a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 9	Narayen Cotton Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 30	6 23	6 7	26m 4 a	0 0	43m 32 a
Sun. 10	Rogation Sunday.	5 29	6 23	7 8	55m 3 a	1 1	38m 42 a
Mon. 11	English mail expected per s.s. Ancona."	5 29	6 24	8 8	55m 56 a	2 2	25m 32 a
Tu. 12	.....	5 28	6 24	9 9	47m 44 a	3 3	8m 28 a
Wed. 13	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 28	6 24	10 10	32m 28 a	3 4	49m 16 a
Thr. 14	.....	5 27	6 25	11 11	16m 11 a	4 5	29m 3 a
Fri. 15	Departure of Admiral Howett. Departure of English mail per s.s. Assam, 5 p.m.	5 27	6 25	0 11	0 a 53 a	5	10m 49 a

* Left Aden at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR ROGATION SUNDAY, MAY 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 243, 320, and 321.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Ed. Stephonson Hall, M.A. Hymns 292. Anthem, No. 32—Holiest brethren. Evening blessing.
Magnificat—Goss in A.
Anthem—"O come let us worship."—Mendelsohn No. 58.
The offertories are for the Harbour Mission.
Daily Prayers—in the Morning at 7 and in the Evening at 4-45

Thursday, May 14.—Ascension of our Lord.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 142, 143 and 322.
9 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 143, 273, and 468.
The offertories are for the church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 291, 260 and 236.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 296, 370, and 298.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 193 & 252.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 505, 342 and 197.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 231, 228 and 304.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics Institution, B. B, and C. I. Ry., Parel,
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
11 a.m.—Harbour Service on board the hulk Semiramis.
6-45 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The launch goes round as usual.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Darien in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Penny Reading, B. B. & C. I. Institute, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Wilson's Circus, 4 and 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Storm Queen (s), from Suez; Lamington (s), Middlesborough; Burmah (s), Mozambique; Simla (s), Bussorah; and Gulf of Akaba (s), Gornasby.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 7th:—Woodlark (s), for Rangoon. Yesterday:—Abyssinia (s) and Newcomen (s), for Kurrachee; Malwa (s), London; Elbora (s), Calcutta; Clan MacDonald (s), Liverpool; and Bryn Gwyn (s), Amsterdam.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s.s. Akola will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nuthoo Goolam and two others, living at Byculla, have reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 333-8, from a box in their premises, on Thursday forenoon.

FOUND.—Two hoondies for Rs. 250, found on the public road by a member of the firm of Messrs. Locke and Co., were handed to the police on Thursday, and are now in the office of the Commissioner, at Byculla.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month was 2,162. Of these 776 were new admissions, consisting of 311 Hindoos, 379 Musalmans, 47 Parsees, 34 Christians, and 5 of other caste, the average daily attendance being 72·06.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Henry S. Castro has reported to the police that he dropped on Thursday last, somewhere about the Fort, Rs. 130 in currency notes on Thursday.

A STEAMER RACE.—The P. and O. steamer Valetta, one of the best of that line, and the B. I. S. N. steamer Navarino, one of the best of its line, left London together, bound for Calcutta, early last month, arrived in Madras together, left together for Calcutta, whence they returned to Madras together on Tuesday morning. They left the same afternoon for London, together.—*Madras Mail.*

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the House of Correction, Byculla, on the body of Khumeesa Singoor, *alias* Lalloo, a boy Singoor, aged 15 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the jail hospital on the 20th ult. suffering from remittent fever, and died on Thursday. The verdict was that death had resulted from natural causes.

"VERY LIKE A WHALE."—A correspondent writes to us from Gwadur:—"A huge sea monster was lately discovered on the seashore at Sahar. For many days the residents of the place were in great fear and trembling in consequence of the uproar caused by the monster. After some days the noise ceased, and a great monster, lying motionless, was found. It had ponderous wings. It measured ninety feet in length from head to tail! The people have been busily engaged in converting its fat into oil."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Satana Narasing, a tailor, was charged before Mr. Webb yesterday with criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of Rs. 15 and Rs. 3 in cash belonging to Charles Bishop, sergeant master tailor, 2 15 Regiment, now at Colaba. Bishop gave the accused Rs. 15 on the 15th of last month, and directed him to go to Poona and bring a native tailor to assist him. The accused returned from Poona eight days afterwards and informed the complainant that the tailor would arrive a day or so later. The man never came; nor did the accused return the money. The accused had also misappropriated Rs. 3 which had been entrusted to him for some tailoring material. He was fined Rs. 90, in default three months' hard labour.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Before Mr. Ryan yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Suckoo, a woman, who charged with stealing Rs. 4 from a buggywalah on Thursday night. The complainant was sleeping in his victoria at the stand opposite Watson's Hotel, when he was awakened by feeling a hand at one of his pockets. He found that the accused had taken Rs. 4 out of his pocket. He seized her hand, and called out to a sepoy. A policeman came up, and on the woman being searched two rupees were found concealed in her waist and other two rupees in her mouth. The accused denied taking the money, and said she had been treated to liquor by the complainant, and when she was half drunk he put Rs. 2 in her mouth, and Rs. 2 in her saree, and shouted for the sepoy. The magistrate disbelieved her statement, and said she was a notoriously bad character. She admitted nineteen previous convictions, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MAY 8.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

CUSTOOR RAMA AND OTHERS *vs.* MUNCHERJEE DOSABHOY WADIA.

THIS was a action to recover from the defendant Rs. 535, being the balance of a promissory note passed in favour of the plaintiffs by defendant on the 19th February, 1884. The first plaintiff appeared in person; the defendant, who is a merchant and carries on business at Horuby-road, did not put in an appearance.

His honour gave an *ex-parte* verdict for the plaintiffs.

(Before Mr. J. WARDEN, 3rd Judge.)

ACTION AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

SORABJEE COWASJEE KHUMBATTA *vs.* SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THIS was an action for damages for Rs. 270, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff's wrongful dismissal from service. Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Massani appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendant.

Mr. Eduljee in opening the case said that his client sought to recover Rs. 270 as damages from the defendant under the following circumstances. About the end of December last Sir Munguldas was in want of a private secretary, his old secretary having given him notice that he was to leave about the end of February. Sir Munguldas, considering that somebody should be engaged before his old private secretary left, in order that he might be trained by him during the time he was in his service, the plaintiff was introduced to Sir Munguldas on the 24th December last by one Itcharam Bhugwandas, and it was then agreed that he should be engaged on Rs. 200 per month. The plaintiff then asked Sir Munguldas if the appointment would be a temporary or a permanent one, because if it was a temporary engagement the plaintiff said he could not possibly accept it. The plaintiff was at this time employed in the Bombay Proprietory School, and had also a private class for students, which brought him an income of Rs. 130 to Rs. 150 per month. He said if he was to accept the engagement at all he would have to break up the private class, and he would therefore be a loser if he should accept the employment temporarily. Sir Munguldas then gave him to understand that the engagement would be for a long time, but said that it would be much better if they took a trial for three months. Sir Munguldas also advised that the plaintiff should not throw up his appointment but should only obtain leave for three months, and during that time he would have to learn his work from his old private secretary. He also stated that he would employ the plaintiff for a much longer time if he gave entire satisfaction. On the 25th December last Sir Munguldas formally handed a letter in which it was stated that he would be engaged for three months. The plaintiff then entered his duties, and went on giving Sir Munguldas complete satisfaction. On the 20th February the plaintiff had another interview with Sir Munguldas and asked him whether he had made up his mind further employ him from the 1st April, because if he was not so employed he would have to revert to his appointment and give a month's notice to that effect to his former employer. Sir Munguldas told the plaintiff that he was much troubled by the High Court suit brought against him by his son, and he had not therefore made up his mind, but he assured the plaintiff that for another month he should be satisfied in his employ. The plaintiff then represented his difficulty, that if he got one month's leave he would have to join his appointment in the month of May, when the season commenced, and the head master would not probably allow him to rejoin at the commencement of the May vacation, and the gentleman who acted for him would be unnecessarily deprived of his pay. Sir Munguldas then consented to employ him up to the end of May. In consequence of what Sir Munguldas said, the plaintiff went to his former employer, Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer, the proprietor of the school, and asked him for the two months, namely, April and May. On the 20th March the High Court suit was over, and on the following day the plaintiff had an interview with Sir Munguldas. The latter began to vituperate in disparaging remarks about the services rendered to him, by the plaintiff, stating he was perfectly satisfied with him, and he then proceeded to say that he had spent about Rs. 80,000 in connection with his High Court suit, and that he no longer required his services. The plaintiff, naturally objected, and said that the school-master had made his own arrangements, and that he solely relied upon the promise made to him by Sir Mungulda[illegible] that his engagement would terminate before the 31st of May. The plaintiff then wrote a letter to Sir Mungulda on the 22nd March, stating the circumstances; and the following day when he went to work as usual, Sir Mungulda expressed himself annoyed at the letter, which Mr. Eduljee stated was couched in the most respectful terms, and told the plaintiff that he must consider himself dismissed from his service, and that in future if he had any communication to make, he might make it to him through his solicitors. The plaintiff, under these circumstances, sued for the wrongful dismissal for the months of April and May. There was one circumstance which he (Mr. Eduljee) wished to bring to the notice of the court, and it was that as soon as the engagement was terminated the plaintiff was anxious that the damages should be as light as possible, and he therefore tried hard and joined his former appointment on the 7th April. The plaintiff gave Sir Mungulda credit for the two months' salary he (Sir Mungulda) had to pay him of Rs. 65 per month, and sued only for Rs. 270, which was the difference between Rs. 400 and Rs. 130 for the two months. Mr. Eduljee then read the correspondence which had taken place between the plaintiff, Sir Mungulda, and Sir Mungulda's solicitors.

The plaintiff was examined, and he generally bore out the case put forward by his pleader.

Hormusjee Jehangeer, the proprietor of the school, was also examined. He said that plaintiff's salary at the school was Rs. 65 per month. He could not say what his income from other sources was.

Mr. Frere urged that there was no contract or any written agreement as to the engagement of the plaintiff being a permanent one. He was given a trial for three months, and Sir Mungulda finding him inefficient dismissed him.

Sir Mungulda Nathoobhoy denied having made any such arrangement as stated by the plaintiff. The plaintiff's appointment had been merely probationary.

His honour held that there was no evidence to uphold the statement of the plaintiff, and consequently dismissed the suit, awarding the defendant Rs. 15 as costs.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

JAMES BEVIS AND OTHERS *vs.* KHETSEY KHIASAY AND OTHERS.

MR. LYNCH, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, there was no appearance for the defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,415 on two promissory notes executed by the defendants for Rs. 2,800-14-6 and Rs. 3,914-6-0. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

HAZARIMULL MOOTAJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* WEBSTER BISS.

THE first plaintiff appeared in person: there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover the balance due on a promissory note executed by the defendant for Rs. 3,000. Credit was given for Rs. 600 paid by the defendant on account of the debt. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,400, with Rs. 31 for costs.

MAY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
For Judgment.

29-81—Jefferson B. and D.—C. A. Turner vs. Haji Beebee and others—Cragie, L, and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
(After the Appeal Court is over.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

464-81—Ardeshir and H.—Sajunbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson B. and D., and Balkrishna and B. Part heard.
76-85—K. Wilkes—Gungaram Peeraji vs. Raghunath Gunesh—Chalk and W.
80-85—Payne G. and S.—Hurnath Roopaji and others vs. Mahomed Hajee Ally and others. Hore C. and B.
83-85—Little, S. F. and N.—C. A. Turner vs Narrotumdas Jairam and others—Trahjee and D.
84-85—Jefferson B. and D.—Hunchordas Chaturbhooj vs. Khimjee Dhunjee and others—Inperson.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For trial of the 12th and 13th Issue as to Commission.
444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little S. F. and N., and Nanu and H.
For investigation of paupersim.
273-81—H. Bicknell—Haroon Haji Jooma vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Soomar and others—Muljee B. B., Essa Roomar and another—Pollitoo vs In person—Manockbai vs Mugoobai and others—Payne G. and S.
In person—Hallimabai and another vs. Mahadeo Baji and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
35-81—In person—Ooma Raijee and another vs. Raja Lala and others—Bicknell and K.

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th instant:—

THE EMPLOYMENT OF PILOTS ON WAR VESSELS.

Read Government Resolution No. 158, dated 23rd April, stating that His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief will be asked whether he approves of the terms of employment of pilots as stated in the letter addressed to him by the Port Officer, Bombay, dated 17th idem, as if so, the terms will be confirmed by the Government of Bombay, and reported to the Government of India for information.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

PROPOSED PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th April, submitting for disposal letter from Messrs. Kirby and Company, asking permission to lay a portable railway line from their quarry over the Trustees' property to Essa Fuzzla's bunder. The Traffic Manager states that there is no objection to the line being laid, and he inquires whether rent should be charged, and if so, at what rate. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 1st May.

Resolution.—The line may be laid as proposed, so far as Port Trust land is concerned, and without charge, subject to an obligation to remove it at any time on one month's notice being given by the Trustees.

CARGO SHOOTS.

Read letter from the Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 15th April, remarking that, while the estimated cost of making a cargo shoot is only Rs. 358, the company are charged at the rate of Rs. 313 per annum for each shoot. He therefore requests that either the charges be reduced or that the company be allowed to provide their own shoots and keep them on the dock premises. Read minute by Chairman, dated 1st May, concurred in by other members of the Dock Committee, pointing out that a similar request was formerly made by the agents of the Anchor Line and refused, and that the objections then urged against such an arrangement still exist. The Chairman observes that it was originally proposed to charge Rs. 2 per diem for the use of the shoots, but that the amount was fixed at Re. 1; that since then the pattern of cargo shoot adopted has been improved, and the cost greatly increased; that it should be borne in mind that the wear and tear of the shoots is very heavy, and the cost of repairs and renewals therefore great; moreover, that the Trustees have to keep up a number of such appliances approaching to the maximum requirements, and yet during a considerable portion of the year only a few of them are used, the Trustees thus receiving no return for their capital, and the shoots at the same time occupy much space. The Chairman is therefore of opinion that the charge of Re. 1 per diem is reasonable, and that the P. and O. Company should not be allowed to provide their own shoots.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent to the Superintendent P. and O. Company in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Dock Committee.

THE FERRY STEAMERS.

Read memo. by Chairman, dated 25th March, calling upon the Traffic Manager to furnish a statement of the income at present derived from the ferry steamers; and stating that it is established in the existing rates should be increased if the steamers are transferred from the Carnac to the deeper water at Mody-bunder.

Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 9th April, estimating the revenue from the ferry steamers at existing rates at Rs. 9,050. He advocates the change to Mody-bunder, and states that if the old rate of Rs. 100 per mensem for each steamer be reverted to the income will increase to Rs. 11,950 per annum. He further states that if the steamers are moved to Mody-bunder a water-pipe will require to be laid to the end of the bunder for their water-supply. Read report for the month ending 2nd April, stating that a 5 inch pipe which would suffice for the water boats and the ferry steamers would cost Rs. 2,297, and that a 4 inch pipe, which would be sufficient for the former, would cost Rs. 1,757.

Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The ferry steamers should be transferred from Carnac to Mody-bunder from 1st August, the rate for the use of the bunder being increased from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem for each steamer, the alternative daily rate of one anna per register ton being abolished. A 5 inch water-pipe should be laid to the end of Mody-bunder at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,297, the Trustees reserving to that the ferry steamers have no exclusive right to the use of Mody-bunder, and furthermore, that different arrangements may at any time be made after due notice.

MODY-BUNDER.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 2nd May, recommending that the works required for completion of Mody-bunder, left unsanctioned until it should be decided whether the ferry steamers were to be transferred from Carnac to Mody-bunder be now sanctioned. They consist of revenue office, rest shed, customs office, Rs. 1,058-4; fence, 330 feet, Rs. 1,237-8; contingencies, ten per cent., Rs. 229-6, total, Rs. 2,525-2. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee approving of the works being carried out.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

THE SUNK ROCK LIGHT.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 31st March, recommending that the effect of increasing the power of the light on the Sunk Rock be seen by actual observations in the colours exhibited be made, and stating that if the power be found sufficient the only alteration which he would think necessary would be the substitution of green for the present pink. Mr. Molesworth has been appointed to east of the fairway. Read minute by Chairman, dated 11th April. The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution.—The re-arrangement of the coloured shades on the lights should be postponed and the trial has been made of the increased power of light which has been sanctioned, the Engineer reporting when this has been brought into operation, so that steps may be taken to note its effect.

THE P. & O. COMPANY AND THE HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Read letter from the Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 21st April, requesting that the Trustees will grant a dock master a dock master pass an examination as to his qualification for such duties, and that the permission granted is subject to revocation by the Trustees at any time. This concession will in no way affect the arrangements under which the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies are allowed to pilot their own vessels between their moorings north of Cross Island and their dry docks at Mazagon. The sanction of Government to the proposed arrangement should be obtained, if necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,886-4 was collected on behalf of the Municipality at Mahim and Sion between 1st and 30th April on account of toll on carts.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd May, 1885.	For week ending 3rd May, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	35	25
,, ,, out of ,,	33	30
,, transported ,,	21	16
,, attended to	4	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 1st May, 1885.	For week ending 1st May, 1884.
Vessels entered	14	7
,, left	12	13
,, remaining in dock	16	12

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 7.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·79
Temperature of the Air	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·3
Relative Humidity of Air	77
Extent of cloud sky the whole sky clouded—0.	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	93·8
Minimum ,, ,, ,, (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General direction of Wind	SSW. SW. and W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	324

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and pure herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold Wholesale by Ferris & Company's Drug Corporation, Limited, 6, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S WEIGHT IN GOLD.

THE Trevandrum correspondent of the *Madras Mail* gives the following account of the ceremony of weighing the Maharajah of Travancore on April 29:—This ceremony, the most curious and interesting of the many strange rites connected with the Royal house of Travancore, was consummated to-day, amid great rejoicings, by the weighing of His Highness the Maharajah. For weeks tremendous preparations have been going on, and vast stores of grain and suitable food were accumulated, to feed the many thousands of people who flocked daily to the temple. During the last week every road leading to the capital has been thronged with crowds of pilgrims of every degree of sanctity, all anxious to partake of the good things which are at present being given out with a lavish hand. Some of the people came from the uttermost confines of the country, and even from beyond this, for the ceremony is a very grand and sacred one, and every Brahmin feels personally interested in it. These devotees are fed during the whole of the week before the final ceremony in a—to them—most sumptuous manner, and when they return to their homes, many of them are sent away rejoicing, with gifts in their hands.

The Tulabharam, or more properly the Tulapurushadanam, is of the most ancient origin, Rajah Veera Kerala Varmah having performed it one thousand five hundred and seventy four years ago, according to tradition. It is one of the sixteen great donation ceremonies, and the literal translation of the word is, I believe, "the religious giving away of the weight of a man." Although in the case of the Maharajah, the scale is filled with the purest of pure gold—indeed when the late Maharajah performed the ceremony, the gold was so perfectly free from alloy that melting was dispensed with, the coins being struck from the bars of the soft pure metal just as it was—yet the rite is often gone through by humbler people, spices, grain, fruits or valuable wood being used instead of metal. One of the former Maharajahs, at the end of a long reign, went through the ceremony a second time, gladdening the hearts of his people with a silver tulabharam, his first having been a golden one. The ceremony may be performed at any time during the reign, many Maharajahs, joining it to the coronation festivities, which saves much extra outlay; but generally the priests prefer it being postponed to a later period, in reference to which the Rev. S. Mateer, in his very interesting book, "The Land of Charity," remarks: "some people affirm that the delay is to allow His Highness to grow stout, and weigh as heavy as possible." The tulabharam of the late Maharjah took place when he had reigned ten years, and was about thirty-eight years of age, and the weight of gold used at the ceremony was 7,934 tolahs—so His Highness must have weighed about 14½ stone in the scale. New dies were cast, and the old coins, weighing 7,934 tolahs, on one side with only the words "Sri Padmanabah" on the other, gave place to those of a more ornamental nature, the conch shell and wreaths of leaves being introduced. His Highness the present Maharajah is of slighter build than his late brother, and weighs about nine stone. He is in the forty-seventh year of his life, and fifth of his reign, during which he has proved himself an able and kind sovereign, whose first thought is for the comfort and improvement of his people and the prosperity of his country. During the whole of last week he has been entirely secluded; in fact, he is 'holy' and may not be approached by any one but the chief priests and the highest caste Brahmins. Each day has its appointed ceremonies, all of the most sacred order. These are fully described in an exhaustive and most interesting pamphlet by Mr. Shungoonny Menon which was printed about the time of the late Maharajah's tulabharam. It is supposed that there must be about ten or twelve thousand Brahmins in Travancore at the present moment, many of them learned and distinguished men. They were all located in the Fort, which, mercifully, is now free from sickness of any kind; long may it remain so, though until quite lately there were many cases of small-pox and cholera there. The final ceremony commenced early in the morning, and everything was most propitious. I do not think I can describe it better than by partially quoting from the pamphlet I have already referred to.

The chief Priest having worshipped, and performed several sacred ceremonies at a very early hour, the Maharajah, after bathing and putting on the garments prescribed, for this occasion proceeds to the pagoda—after worshipping and making offerings, he proceeds to the Tulamandapam, where in the south-east corner, he is sprinkled with Punyaham water. Thence he goes to the side room, in which the Nine Grahams are shown in silver flower pots, where the Acharyah anoints him with nine fresh-water Kolassas. Thence the Maharajah retires to the places, changes clothes, wears a gold cap specially made for the occasion, and, holding the State sword in his right hand, and the State shield of black leopard's skin and a scimitar in his left, proceeds to the pagoda, and having presented a bull [illegible] and [illegible] gold, he enters the Tulamandapam, and, with gold coins, jewels and other rich offerings in the interior, he walks round by the Sivaimandapam and re-enters the Tulamandapam. He walks thrice round the scales, prostrates before it, prays, performs certain preliminary donations, bows before the priests and elderly relatives, and obtains their sanction to perform the tulapurushadanam. He then mounts the western scale, holding Yamas and Suryas Pratimas in his right and left hands respectively. He sits facing the east, on a circular heavy plank made out of fresh jack wood, and covered with silk. The sword and shield are placed in the lap. He repeats mantras in this position. The opposite or eastern scale then receives the gold, both coined and in ingots, till it not only attains equality but touches the ground, and the scale occupied by the Maharajah rises high. The Maharajah then comes down, and sitting facing the east, places the gold the Tulapurusha Pratimas and other Pratimas with flowers, sandal paste, &c., in a basin of water, and meditating Brahma, or the Supreme being, he offers the contents to Brahmins generically. The Acharyah then dismisses, with presents, the several deities invoked for the occasion, and anoints the Maharajah with Avabhritha Kalasam in the north-west corner of the mandapam. The Maharajah is then sprinkled with Punyaha, has his crown put on, prostrates before the Acharyah and other great men and receives their benedictions. Leaving the Tulamandapam, he walks round the pagoda in state, and having dismissed the Acharyah and other priests near the golden staff, returns into the palace, after once more worshipping and offering presents in the interior of the pagoda.

The coins are of four sizes, the largest being somewhat greater in circumference than a shilling, and the smallest rather less than a three-penny bit. One-fourth of the whole quantity of the gold is given to the officiating priests, the chief priest getting one-third of the fourth, which on the last occasion amounted to no less than Rs. 10,680. Other Brahmins receive the remaining three fourths, and the Maharajah may present some of the coins to those favoured with his friendship, but, in this case, should the friend be other than a Brahmin, the gold must be made good again, as all the coins of the danam are strictly the property of the Brahmins. The ceremony following all vessels using the Maharajah proceeding to the pagoda at a little before eight, and retiring to his palace shortly before nine.

VISITORS TO KASHMIR.

THE following new rules for the guidance of travellers visiting Kashmir territory, which have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, are published for information:—

1. The Punjab Government no longer issues passes for visitors to Kashmir. The number of Military Officers in Kashmir *at one time* is restricted to 200. The disposal of passes for this number, less a certain number reserved for the Punjab Frontier Force, rests with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Frontier Force Officers desiring to visit Kashmir must apply to the Brigadier-General Commanding. Civilians and Military Officers in civil employ, but a small proportion of whom can obtain leave to visit Kashmir in the same season, do not require any passes; but they should report their intention to travel in Kashmir to the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir, from whom they can obtain a copy of the Rules to which they must conform.

2. *Routes.*—There are four authorized routes for European visitors to Kashmir:—1st.—The road from the plains by Bhimbar and Rajaori over the Pir Panjal Range. This route may be varied by leaving the main road at Thana Mandi and proceeding *via* Panch and over the Haji Pir Pass to Uri. 2nd.—The road from the plains by Kohli, Punch, Uri and Baramula.

3rd.—The road from Murree by Kohala and Baramula. 4th.—The road from Abbottabad by Muzaffarabad and Baramula. Information regarding the above routes will be found in Appendix A. The special permission of the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir must be obtained by travellers proposing to travel from Kashmir to Simla (or *vice versa*) across the hills, or to the plains (or *vice versa*) by Kishtwar, Bhadrawar, and Chamba. British Officers are prohibited from making application on behalf of themselves or their friends direct to His Highness the Maharaja, or his Officers, for permission to proceed to or from Kashmir by any but the authorized routes. All other routes are positively forbidden.

3. *Carriage and coolies.*—The rates payble per stage in Kashmir territory are:—Per cooly or kahar 6 annans; per pony or mule (baggage) 12 annans; per pony, riding 1 rupee. On the Astor road the rate for coolies is 8 annas per stage. The rates payable on the Ladak road beyond Dras are still under consideration, but information on the subject can be obtained from the Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir.] A cooly's load shall not exceed 25 seers, nor shall that of a pony or mule exceed two maunds. Travellers are particularly required to be careful that their servants do not overload coolies or cattle. A pair of scales will be kept at each stage, and when objection is taken to the weight of a load, travellers are bound to complay with a request that such load should be weighed. Coolies must be paid daily, and travellers should see payment made in their own presence.

4. In returning from Kashmir coolies or carriages are not to be taken beyond the Maharaja's frontier, or the first stage beyond the frontier.

5. Unless travellers encamp at the fixed stages and encamping grounds, there is no certainty that supplies will be available. They should not encamp within villages.

6. A book will be presented at each stage, in which every traveller is required to write legibly his name, rank and station, the date of his arrival and departure, and the amount of carriage taken by him.

7. When going on shooting excursions, visitors must take carriage and supplies with them, and are not to demand them in places where no provision is made for supplying them. They are not to press into their service the people of the country as beaters for game.

8. Travellers must not interfere with any Kashmir officials, and no calls are to be made on them except in real emergencies. All payments are to be made at the rates demanded, which, if exorbitant, can be reported to the Officer on duty at Srinagar.

9. Should travellers have reason to consider that they or their servants have been ill-treated or affronted, they are strictly forbidden to adopt any other means of obtaining redress than by making complaint to the officials of the Maharaja on the spot, and immediately reporting the circumstances to the British Officer on duty at Srinagar. At Srinagar complaints are to be preferred direct to the Officer on Special Duty, and are not to be preferred in any Kashmir Court.

10. Visitors are forbidden to take away with them from Kashmir, on any pretext whatever, any subjects of the Maharaja without obtaining permission and a passport from the Kashmir authorities.

11. Travellers are strictly required to settle all accounts before they leave Kashmir, and are responsible that the debts of their servants are similarly discharged. Should any Officer of Government leave Kashmir without discharging his debts, he will not be permitted ever to re-visit it.

12. Visitors are prohibited from receiving any presents whatever during their stay from the Kashmir Darbar or officials.

13. Visitors are required to take care that the customs and regulations of His Highness the Maharaja are in no way violated by themselves or their servants.

14. Military Officers invited by His Highness the Maharaja to evening entertainments at the palace are required to appear in uniform; Civil officers and other visitors in ordinary evening dress.

BENGAL.

DISTRESS IN BENGAL.—Relief measures have become necessary in the Bankoora District. In fact, some measure of relief has been afforded for several months past, but the Collector has been able to manage till now without an appeal to Government for funds. So far back as the latter part of August it was recognised that the district was threatened with scarcity, owing to the failure of the rice crop. The state of the district has since then been carefully watched, and assistance has been given where required, principally in the shape of grants from the Road Cess for village roads; those persons who were too feeble to work were supported by charitable relief, for which purpose the Collector opened a public subscription list. At length the District Officers have been compelled to apply to the Government for special aid. The reports accompanying the application show that serious distress is prevailing in the Sonamukhi Thannah, but pressure is felt over a tract stretching to Indas and Kotulpur. The Collector estimates that between now and the gathering of the next crop it will be necessary to spend Rs. 12,000 on charitable relief. Of this sum he had collected Rs. 4,000, and hoped to get other Rs. 1,000, and the Government were asked to make a grant of the balance, Rs. 7,000. By a Resolution dated Darjeeling, April 27th, the Lieutenant-Governor approves generally of the Commissioner's and Collector's proposals for the administration of relief in the affected tracts, but considers it best not to grant the 7,000 asked for at once, as the requirements may prove less than what is now expected. His Honour, however, consents to place a sum of Rs. 1,000 each month at the Collector's disposal, and promises that should a larger share be wanted in any month, the requisite amount will be granted on due representation being made to Government.

MADRAS.

A SAILORS' QUARREL OVER ENGLAND'S POLICY IN THE PERSIAN CRISIS.—Two seaman named respectively Hugh Finigan, an Irishman, and Henry Rice, and Englishman, belonging to the Steamer Saxmundham sailing under the flag of the Southern States of America, came ashore on Sunday morning last, and enjoyed themselves at the London Bar. Their conservation, however, happened to turn on "the present crisis," when the Irishman told the Englishman that the English deserved to get a hiding from the Russians becuse they were so dilatory about settling matters. The Englishman took offence at the remark, and a hot discussion went on board and the fight was resumed, and as it threatened to become general, the Captain hoisted the Police flag, and Sergeants Simmons and Marshall, of the Marine Police, proceeded on board at 9 P.M. on Sunday and arrested the prisoners and brought them ashore. The Englishman, who was wounded, was ta

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

THE reduction in the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent. had evidently been fully discounted in anticipation, the quotations in the outside market being unaltered at 2 per cent. on 3 months' and 2⅝ per cent. on 6 months' paper. That Consols should at the same time recede from 98⅞ to 98⅝, however, would seem to indicate that some little anxiety was felt as to what the debate in the House last night was likely to result in. It is not likely that any serious apprehension can exist as to the ultimate outcome of the political situation, but perfect confidence can scarcely be expected until the Afghan boundary dispute is finally settled.

In the Mincing-lane Markets, Linseed yesterday was dull and 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. Other quotations were unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was not active, the sales having only reached 7,000 bales, but the tone nevertheless was firm, and according to Reuter prices were 1-16d. higher for Good Broach on the spot and 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher for Americans to arrive. In New York ready cotton was advanced 1-16 cent to 10⅝, while futures were 9 points lower.

The Cotton market here to-day has been quiet but steady. Exporters are not very keen buyers, orders from home being the reverse of plentiful. On the other hand, there are practically no "bear" sellers, and prices are accordingly well maintained. Dholleras we quote at Rs. 199 to Rs. 200 per candy for Good, other grades in proportion.

WHEAT remains dull, with almost nothing doing for export. Dealers are doing business amongst themselves to cover previous contracts, otherwise at existing prices there are no buyers. For No. 1 White Pessy we quote Rs. 3-11, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 3-9½ per cwt.

SEEDS are very quiet all round. For Linseed the quotations are Rs. 5-10½ bazaar terms, Rs. 5 12½ railway delivery. Guzerat Rapeseed remains at Rs. 5-12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS show continued quietness, and we have not heard of any business of importance in the way of engagements. The following are current rates :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool ready...	29s. 9d. to 30s.	29s. 9d. to 30s.
Open Charter ..	29s. 9d. to 30s.	29s. 9d.
Havre.....	30s.	29s. 9d. to 30s.
Antwerp	29s. 9d.	29s. to 29s. 9d.
Marseilles	27s. 6d.	35s. to 37s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice...	40s.	35s. to 37s. 6d.

COAL is quite depressed, with practically no buyers. For Cardiff the quotation is Rs. 15 to Rs. 16, and for West Hartley Rs. 14 to Rs. 14½ alongside. Importers, however, are not offering at these figures, which are below first cost.

EXCHANGE has remained very quiet during the day, with only a small business doing, and practically no alteration in rates, although a partial reduction of 1-32d. is quoted. Reuter's quotation of 49½d. per oz. for bar Silver confirms the rate received through private channels yesterday, but it is somewhat surprising to find shipments of Silver for the week only reported at £60,000. The banks evidently do not wish to lay down funds freely to face the beginning of the monsoon, and the policy no doubt has safety to recommend it, although it is hard to say how things may go under the manipulation of the India Office financiers. For ready bills closing rates to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7 5-16d to 11-32d. per Rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 7½d. ,,
Do three months' sight..	1s. 7 13-32d. ,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 19-32d. ,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·07½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, with a good steady demand on the part of investors, and we quote Fours now at Rs. 94½, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 97 to Rs. 97½.

SHARES have been fairly active to-day, and the market all round has had an upward tendency. Bank of Bombay, have been in strong demand, and have advanced to Rs. 722½. Press Companies are firmer. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares may be quoted Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 higher, and pretty strong at that. Bombay-Burmah Trading are again Rs. 50 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	815
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250		do.	91

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,20	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,00	500	50	(Rs. 1)	160xd.
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	10	Rs. 2	91
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,00	500	50	(Rs. 17)	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	660
Bellasy S.& W.Co.,Ld.	87	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhowniggur Mills	9,0	10	10	...	18
Bombay United	80	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	860
BudneiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,00	50	50	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 40	655
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,00	700	70	Rs. 12½	670
Combaichi Mills	80	500	50	...	460
Coorla Mills	1,80	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	610
City of Bombay.....	60	1,00	1,00	..	67
D. Spinning	3,00	2,00	2,00	..	365
Dhun Mills.....	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,25	50	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25	1,00	1,00	..	530
Gokuldas Spinning Co.	5,00	50	50	..	435
Gordon Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	765
Hingenghat Mill Co.	70	500	50	7½	695
HydrabadSpinningCo.	10,	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,020
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	4,0	50	50	Rs. 20	400
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	16	1,00	1,00	..	825
James Greaves Mills.	10	500	40	..	405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,31	5	5	Rs. 40	500
Jowras Bhalloo	1,30	1,30	1,03	Rs. 30	922½
Khandeish.....	7,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	740
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	775
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	131
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	2,400
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	610
Manockjee Petit's.....	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	997½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	182½
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,325
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	—	525
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld....	1,00	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	885
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2	475
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	6½	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	110
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	525
Ripon.....	641	1,00	1,00	..	625
Samoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,45
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	370
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LONGMUIR—April 9, at Edinburgh, the wife of T. Longmuir, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RUTHERFORD—May 1, at Sukkur, the wife of Rutherford, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACPHERSON—SHERIFF—May 4, at Kurseong, by the Rev. H. A. Sealy, J. L. Macpherson, to Isabella, daughters of George Sheriff, Esq., of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

KEEGAN—May 1, at Delhi, of heart disease, the Rev' William Keegan, for many years Chaplain of that station aged 62 years.

ROUSE—May 2, at Howrah, of cholera, William Rouse, East Indian Railway, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

AN extraordinary plea against railway extension in India comes from the one man whose Indian experience might have been supposed to make him a fanatical advocate of that means of mitigating loss of life by famine. The Committee of the House of Commons on Indian railway communications which sat during the last session dwelt in its Report on the necessity of constructing railways more rapidly than hitherto, in order to protect the country against famine. General Strachey and Sir James Caird were quoted as authorities who were of opinion that no other means of saving life in times of famine was so efficient and economical as railways. If this declaration could be controverted, we should not look for its refutation to the man who had seen millions of the population die in the Madras Presidency during the famine of 1876-78 because there was no means of carrying adequate quantities of food from the harbours into the interior. Yet it is Mr. W. Digby, the able and indefatigable Secretary of the Madras Famine Fund, which distributed some eight hundred thousand pounds in the mitigation of suffering, and was in personal contact with the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of getting grain into the districts where the population was perishing as the beasts of the field and the leaves on the trees had perished from the effects of the awful drought, who now writes to the London papers, and addresses individually every member of Parliament with a view to prevent the construction of more railways in India. "The natural deduction to be drawn from the Committee's deliverance," he writes, "is that since railways have been constructed in India famines have been fewer, when they have occurred they have been more easily grappled with, and the loss of life has been smaller than in less favoured times." This extraordinary "deduction" from the statement of simple fact embodied in the Committee's report is the justification of a line of argument which is astounding in its perversity. Taking a period of sixty years from the beginning of the century, during which time there were, of course, no railways in India, there were thirteen famines, with a probable loss of life of five millions; while within the next eighteen years, when railways were introduced, there were sixteen famines, with a mortality in round numbers of twelve millions. The exact figures of the mortality of the railway period are quoted by him from statistical records as 11,871,620, to which he adds 300,000, making, as we have said, some twelve millions in all. Having placed these figures before the reader, the inference seems irresistible that he wishes the public to set down railways as the cause of a portentous increase in the number and the mortality of famines. Mr. Digby does not wish to place his case in this simple and direct form: "I do not say the railways and the more frequent famines stand towards each other, simply and solely in themselves, in the relation of cause and effect, but I do assert that the policy, of which extended railway communications are not the most unimportant feature, does stand towards famine in the relation of cause—direct and immediate cause. The extension of that policy can only have one end, and that end the acceleration of the pace of frequently recurring scarcity and famine, until the intervals cease and famine becomes chronic over half the Empire." This does not improve the matter much. If extended railway communications are not the most unimportant features of the policy which is producing famines in unprecedented numbers and extraordinary intensity, railways must be regarded as at least among the leading causes of the frequent recurrence of famines. It seems incredible that such a proposition, however qualified, could be placed before the world by a man who knows India, and how hopeless it is to transfer, without railways, food from provinces where it may be superabundant to other provinces where the population may be perishing for want of food.

It is necessary for our present purpose to examine very carefully the two lists of famines drawn up by Mr. Digby in support of his strange contention. Assuming that his figures relating to the thirteen famines during the first sixty years of the century are taken from official returns, we are entitled to make certain observations which will, perhaps, reduce their value even in the mind of Mr. Digby, who puts them before us. In the first place, during the first half of this century the population of India was by no means as dense as it is now. Consequently, the famine which could carry off millions of people in these later years could not, fortunately for the population, have carried off anything approaching that number in the earlier half of the century. In the next place, it must be regarded as certain that the official returns of the first sixty years of the century cannot be compared for accuracy or comprehensiveness with those of later years. How many years is it since it has been found that the Bengal Government was twenty millions out in the reckoning of the population committed to its charge? Such an error could not have been detected, and it is certain that it was not detected, in the first sixty or seventy years of the century. Could greater accuracy have been expected in the counting up of the victims of famines? Assuredly not; but far less. For officials who were at that time much less under restraint than they have been since had an official and personal interest in minimising the extent and severity of famines. We all know what an outcry arose in England when the public became aware that some two millions of the population had perished in the Orissa famine in 1865-66. Ten or twenty years earlier very little would have been said or officially admitted about the Orissa famine, and there would have been no outcry in England.

We are justified in taking this view of official returns from the example of what occurred in the case of the Madras and Bombay famines seven years ago. Everybody will remember that for months after those famines were developed and the mortality was heavy beyond precedent, the official theory was that there was no famine at all; a scarcity there might be, but there was no famine. Had it not been for the press and for the Duke of Buckingham that theory would have been maintained till the end. Even when the relief works were in full swing in Bombay the Government resolutely held to the pretence that there was a scarcity only, and nothing more. Are we then wrong in giving but the slightest credence to the official statements tabulated with regard to the number and intensity of famines in the pre-railway period? Of course, as we have said, when the population was less the mortality must have been, in the nature of things, less appalling than when the population has nearly doubled itself. Mr. Digby attributes the increased tendency to famines which he seeks to establish to the system of government of which railways are one of its manifestations. The increased pressure of the population upon the soil is a more reasonable explanation of the more disagreeable phenomenon, if its existence be proved. All the available land in the thickly populated regions is under cultivation, and the fallows which in former times allowed the soil time to recover fertility are no longer possible. The result, unless it be counteracted by improved agricultural methods, must inevitably tend to a diminution of the outturn. This deterioration of soil is calculated to produce growing scarcity rather than great famines, which bring millions of the population face to face with immediate death. A drought such as that which caused every blade of vegetation to disappear from the surface of vast areas of the Madras Presidency, and from a smaller area in the Bombay Presidency, in 1876-79 is not the result of bad government, but good. Government can mitigate the worst effects of famine by providing means of inter-communication, so that the districts which are stricken with famine can be supplied with food from provinces more fortunately situated. In the very appeal which is now made against the construction of railways, it is admitted that if there had been no railways to carry grain to the affected districts "not six millions but ten millions, if not a still larger number of people, would have died from want and want-induced diseases." This is by no means an exaggerated estimate of what was well-nigh inevitable if there had been no railways at that time in Southern India. It cannot for a moment be maintained that that terrific famine was due to anything but the failure for successive years of the monsoon. Why are we not to guard against such calamities because other causes—be they what they may—are probably at work to produce a gradual diminution of the yearly output of the overworked soil?

THE Poona journal to whom we had occasion the other day to commend the fable of Jupiter and the Waggoner appears to have been only half-convinced by our remarks, and still hankers after a set of rules emanating directly from Government, and regulating with iron strictness the minutest details of the business to be transacted by the new district local boards, and especially the conduct of his *bête noir* the Collector-President when he sits in his chair of office and presides at the meetings. We are surprised that an intelligent journalist does not see that such interference on the part of Government would strike at the very root of local self-government, and convert the recent Acts into a farce. In leaving to the district local boards the fullest liberty, within certain general and essential principles, to conduct their business according to their own ideas and convenience, the Legislature has given proof of its desire to make its gift of a large measure of local autonomy a real one; and it is not a little puzzling to find that no sooner is this done than the interference of the Executive in trivial details is loudly called for. As we pointed out, section 32 of the Act gives the district board the fullest control over its own procedure. According to this section:—"The board shall meet together, and shall from time to time make regulations with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction of business, as they think fit." With such powers as these one would have thought that any board would have been tolerably happy, but the Poona paper insists upon it that Government interference is still called for to make the majority behave properly towards the minority. A "very significant" incident, it appears, occurred at the very first meeting of the Poona Board. The "member for the Junnar Taluka proposed that the proceedings of the meeting should be conducted in the vernacular, and not in English, as some of the members were altogether innocent of the latter language." But the majority were of another way of thinking, and held that the proceedings of the board should be conducted in English. Now, whether the majority were right or wrong may be an arguable point—we are inclined to think that a board corresponding to a county board in England and consisting of the picked men of the whole district, and administering public funds amounting to lakhs of rupees, should decidedly conduct its proceedings in English, though members should be allowed, if they wish, to make their speeches in Marathi—but clearly the majority had a right to decide the matter. The Poona paper, however, considers that "this is evidently the best illustration of the tyranny exercised by the majority over the minority, and directly encouraged by the President. And we have the best reasons to believe that this minority, represented by the rural members, loudly complained of the hardship of the ruling, and of the refusal of their other non-official colleagues, elected as well as nominated, to support them in their request." We dare say they did. But if it be tyranny for the majority of a board consisting of elected as well as nominated members to carry its resolutions, cannot our contemporary see that the only alternative is a tyranny of the minority—a phenomenon not altogether unknown, or at least unattempted, in the Bombay Town Council, not to mention the House of Commons and other popular assemblies? The Poona journal, however, is not in the least staggered by this consideration, and puts—what he evidently regards as a poser—the following case:—"Now, suppose that if a rule laying down that the proceedings of the board should be always conducted in the vernacular were proposed and negatived in a meeting, the majority of which was not affected by it, would it be a proper answer, we ask, to tell the minority or the public that Government could not interfere, as the remedy rested entirely with the board? In the same way, suppose that a board perpetuated the old state of things, under which no lists of business used to be issued, and that such a rule was demanded by a minority, are we to be told that there was no remedy until the boards themselves thought it fit to apply the remedy?" We answer most decidedly in the affirmative in both cases. If the majority think the business should be done in English, and if the majority think that agenda-papers are a nuisance, the only legitimate thing for the minority to do is to endeavour by argument and persuasion to bring them to what they regard as sounder views. For the minority in such a case to fly to Government for power to coerce the majority is simply suicidal, and such a course would ultimately be fatal to the cause of local self-government. It is because we feel the impolicy of this course, and should be glad to see a more masculine spirit of self-reliance supersede these puling appeals to Government in connection with the entry upon active duty of the new district boards, that we have taken so much notice of an incident of no great importance in itself.

As another indication of the cessation of preparations for war, we hear that, in pursuance of a telegram just received from the Government of India, all the transport hired in Bombay is to be immediately discharged. The steamer Khiva, which was to have sailed for Kurrachee on Monday, commenced unloading yesterday.

FINE ART IN LONDON.

ALTHOUGH in 1876 there was opened in London a very fairly complete exhibition of the works of the late Frederick Walker, A. R. A., it was a happy thought on the part of Mr. Dunthorne to arrange another such show. Walker's art is one the taste for which is on the ascendant. As the liking for sensationalism in every department declines, we appreciate ever better the art that aims at simple effects achieved by simple means; the art that eschews the heroic and impossible, and strives rather to poetize our immediate and every-day surroundings; that teaches us to find beauty and content in the actual, instead of yearning for "the light that never was on land or sea." "At the sign of the Rembrandt Head," as Mr. Dunthorne calls his galleries, there are collected only the water-colour drawings of the young master, so early taken from us, but these are not his least interesting works. Indeed, oil-painting was with him a later achievement, in which he was not perfected when he died. The exhibition leaves one with the strongest feeling of regret that the artist did not live on to do more and perhaps even greater work. Better, in one sense, his work could not be. As an able critic has well said, "It was Walker's privilege to be a discoverer in a field of art already well-trodden. His greatest triumphs were gained in the interpretation of a class of subjects that has for long attracted English painters, but although he followed where others had been before him his researches went beyond theirs. He penetrated deeper and did not go so far afield, and he reached to a nobler order of beauty without so violently disturbing the common truth of things." These latter words especially indicate the secret of Walker's power. Most painters of rural themes do so disturb the common truth that we never lose the sense of pictorial posing, of the sacrifice of actual truth to picturesque effect. Walker could see the truth and render it, and yet could extract a beauty out of it in a manner that is unique. For truthfulness he was, of course, approached by the great French peasant painter Millet, but to Millet the life of the day-labourer was wholly sad and tragic. Walker saw in it, and introduced into it, the note expressed in Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith," "something attempted, something done, has earned a night's repose." This characteristic is especially developed in "The Plough," one of his first Academy pictures, the highly finished study for which is here exhibited. It marks with more pathos than any invention of sentiment could yield, the constant and unvarying routine of rustic life, and contains in its simple limits the full record of the labour of the day just closed—for the moment chosen is sunset—and the suggestion of other days of such labour past and to come. It is a pictorial rendering of the words: "Man goeth forth to his work and to his labour until the evening." It is interesting to compare it mentally with Millet's noble rustic, "The Sower," and to read, after gazing on it, that inimitable piece of word-painting anent ploughing which prefaces George Sands, "Le Mare au Diable." Indeed, this is one of the subtle charms of Walker's work, that it is so full of mental suggestiveness, now recalling the tenderness of Burns, now Wordsworth's sympathetic feeling for nature. And surely this quality of suggestiveness is the touchstone of the true artist.

In the interesting catalogue issued for this exhibition we are presented with various fac-simile sketches from Walker's pencil, and thus reminded how the artist began life as an illustrator in black and white when in 1859, a nervous timid aspirant for employment, he called on the editor of *Once a Week* with specimens of his work in his pocket. No less nervous was he when a few years later he was introduced to Thackeray for the same purpose. Thackeray was then editing the *Cornhill Magazine* and wanted an illustrator for "Philip" and "The Roundabout Papers." Himself an able draughtsman, he indicated roughly to Walker what it was that he required. The principal figure was to be a back view of Thackeray himself. This Walker straightway executed by way of a preliminary study; and this study, Thackeray's rough sketch, and Walker's finished interpretation are all at this exhibition and reproduced in the catalogue of the show. It is worth noting with regard to the Thackeray portrait that in an essay on "Thackeray as a Draughtsman," published some little time back in *Scribner's Magazine*, this design was attributed to Thackeray, and quoted as probably his last portrait of himself. After "Philip" he illustrated "Denis Duval;" and when Miss Thackeray first began to write, he was employed to furnish the drawings. With the "Philip in Church," which he afterwards reproduced as a water-colour painting, and which has been so ably etched by Mr. Herkomer, Walker established his reputation as a book illustrator, though to be the mere interpreter of the ideas of others can scarcely be said to be his forte. This is made manifest at the exhibition, where for example his illustrations to "Jane Eyre" are not very suggestive of the subject, showing that he could not project himself into Miss Bronte's mind. Part of the time, while working for Thackeray, the great novelist was ill and confined to his room, and Walker loved to talk of the visits he paid him then when sitting upon the bed, he would listen to Thackeray's story as it proceeded from his own lips.

Not the least interesting thing here is Walker's unfinished portrait of himself, taken years before his death, in which it is, alas! too easy, and for those who know it well, to trace that sadly over-refined, spiritualized look and outline that means consumption. Extreme refinement is the keynote of this artist's temperament, an exquisite taste, a tenderness and grace of drawing and feeling as rare as it is beautiful. His subjects are few, and he repeats them again and again, striving ever after rendering them more and more perfect. Thus, for example, one of his earliest drawings published in *Once a Week* was a sketch of some emigrants landing on an unknown coast, and a little while before his death this theme was once more on his easel, to be worked out into a large oil picture. The unfinished sketch is here exhibited under the name chosen for it by the painter, "The Unknown Land." It would, to judge from the mere sketch, have marked a new departure of subject on his part. But ere the idea could be developed the artist has gone in person in search of that unknown shore whence no visitant returns.

Of humour Walker had little. An exception, however, must be made in favour of his illustration to William Black's "Daughter of Heth," the merry French maiden violently transported from her brighter surroundings into the gloomy mental atmosphere of a Scotch manse. He depicts her at the moment when, all unconscious of terrible misdoing, she plays on the piano, and the Scotch servant bursts in on her with "Do ye no ken that this is the Sabbath?" Humorous, but in another sense, is the "Right of way," a woman and little boy passing through a field, in which the child is frightened by the threatening attitude of an ewe with its lamb who bars the path and seems to claim the right of way. But more usually he is low-toned and pathetic; pathetic, but never morbid. Here a great distinction must be drawn and duly observed. His art is always perfectly healthy, only it has a note of fine subtlety that strikes one at moments as more than human. The picture which perhaps combined all Walker's peculiar gifts, "The Harbour of Refuge," as well as several sketches for it, are also here. It is almost too well known to need description: the almshouses in the background in which the worthy sons and daughters of toil end their days in dreamy content, the young girl who tends the tottering dame, the spring flowers that stud the garden, the daisies that strew the lawn, the mower who cuts the grass and will soon mow down all these daisies, the groups of old pensioners who chat or doze beside the sundial on the lawn—each and all indicate the contrast between youth and age, between spent and living energy. There is nothing here to offend our feelings when we see charity thus step in as the last reward for years of long weary toil. Had Walker painted no other picture he would have proved himself a great poet and a great painter. It is interesting to learn that this picturesque red-brick old work-house is a transcript from real life. The original is at Bray on the Thames, Bray near Maidenhead, not to be confounded with the famous Bray of the old English vicar's song. Indeed, the Thames was a favourite sketching ground with Walker, and it is appropriate that he lies buried at Cookham, one of his favourite spots. Very beautiful, a marvel of delicacy and finish is his "Marlow Ferry," just a ferry-boat with two passengers approaching a landing place, on the banks figures of villagers and children feeding swans. "The Old Gate," a lady in black, followed by a servant with a basket, coming through the gate of an old mansion, on whose steps four children are at play, is a beautiful instance of an artist's power of bringing out the picturesque charm in a very ordinary landscape. Indeed, remarkable throughout is the simplicity of nearly all the subjects chosen. There is hardly one that an artist in the country has not got under his eyes every day, but Walker somehow manages to poetise them without denaturalising them in the least. One cannot help wondering whether this peculiar gift was in some way the outcome of his too sensitive constitution, a gift that could not have gone alongside with an ordinarily robust frame. An instance of this is to be seen in so comparatively commonplace a theme as "The Mushroom Gatherers," which merely represents a landscape in early morning, with the figures of a man in the foreground stooping to gather the fungi into a basket, and of a woman with another such basket in the middle distance. But the treatment is absolutely original and striking with its lovely effects of light, or rather of darkness, of that weird look that comes over the face of nature just before dawn. Indeed, all in all this exhibition is one of gems and gems only, and once more we mourn the death at the early age of thirty-five of this gifted hopeful English painter. As we take a parting walk through the gallery there rises to our thoughts the words of a fine French poet and thinker, and we feel that Walker has realized the ideal there set before the artist. "The aim of a great painter," says Silvestre, "is not to fly towards the moon and stars; it is to walk with a firm step and a feeling heart in the path which he chooses, always sincere towards himself, towards men, and towards nature."

HELEN ZIMMERN.

THE ENLISTMENT OF CAMP FOLLOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The complaint of your correspondent "Rusticus" has acquired strength, in its progress. It was originally confined to three talukas, but we are now assured that none of the camp followers enlisted in Guzerat have come forward voluntarily? Had "Rusticus" said this at first, I should not have troubled you with a reply.

If your correspondent will read once more my letter of the 27th ultimo, he will see that the practice obtaining in Guzerat has been to allow all persons desiring their discharge to return to their homes. I imagined that this explanation would be sufficient to convince "Rusticus" that he had been misinformed. I may now, however, add, with reference not to his general but to his specific allegations, that the magistrate who recorded the agreements of the three men named, the witnesses who (at their request) attested these agreements, and the medical officer who subsequently examined these volunteers, have all deposed that the latter were perfectly contented and willing to accept the service offered them. The Magistrate of the district and the Superintendent of Police have carefully and patiently inquired into the matter, and report that special precautions to prevent anything like impressment have been taken, and that no pressure whatever has been used. I must therefore remain unconvinced even by the pathetic petitions quoted by your correspondent.—I am, &c.

G. F. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, N. D.

JOTTINGS FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

"There's a chiel among ye takin' notes."

CONTINUING the first round of the ladies and gentlemen's tennis tournaments, Dr. Davidson and Mrs. Pogson beat Miss Bayly and Mr. Crowe. The pairs played level, and it was considered a good thing for Mr. Crowe and his partner, but the result entirely falsified the general expectation. The dilapidated condition of Mr. Crowe's bat may have had something to do with it.

* * * * *

The same evening Mr. Melvill and Miss Macnaghten treated us to another surprise by easily defeating Miss Portman and Captain Cottrell. The beaten pair were giving half fifteen and a bisque; but Mr. Melvill played all round his adversary, and even without the points the same pair would have won. Things began to look very black for Mr. Kyte after this match.

* * * *

The next morning Captain Hamilton and Miss Bayly, receiving half fifteen and a bisque, beat Mrs. Portman and Mr. Harrison with great ease. Captain Hamilton played a very strong game, and directed it chiefly against Mrs. Portman. That lady played with great pluck and judgment, but since the sett resolved itself pretty well (as I am most credibly informed) into a single match between Mrs. Portman and Captain Hamilton, it was scarcely to be expected that the lady could give her powerful opponent all those points. Mr. Kyte, the guilty handicapper, perceiving that his life was no longer safe on the hill, is reported to have taken several months' leave on urgent private affairs.

* * * *

On Saturday evening the last match of the first tics was played off, and resulted after some brisk play in the victory of the favourites, Mrs. Moore and Mr. Kettlewell. Mrs. Macpherson and Captain Knox, receiving fifteen, were unable to win a sett from their powerful antagonists. Both ladies played well and strongly.

* * * *

A sensational match was ridden on the race-course on Saturday evening between Mr. Lawrence's country-bred Flora and Mr. Chapman's arab pony Zephyr. Weights ten-seven, and owners up. Most of the talent considered this a good thing for Flora; and so it turned out. The arab was walked sedately to the post, and not being versed in the ways of the turf could scarcely be said to have started at all. Flora with half a mile or so in hand was flogged and ridden well out up the hill.

* * * *

It is very, very sad, but two of my young men who went forth to discover the belle of the ball were colour-blind. So that in taking their descriptions of the ladies' dresses, I may have missed the bull's-eye on a point or two. This is the kind of thing that destroys one's confidence in human nature.

* * * *

The first match of the second round of the tennis tournament resulted in yet another surprise. Mrs. Pogson and Dr. Davidson, receiving one bisque, easily beat

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE EFFECT IN ABYSSINIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MAY 7.

News of the abandonment of the operations at Suakim and the withdrawal of the Nile expedition has reached King John.

The intelligence has created a feeling of consternation among the population of Abyssinia, the people fearing that Osman Digna will now attack them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE SIKHS.

SUAKIM, MAY 7.

Lord Wolseley to-day inspected the Sikhs on their return from Tahakool, and expressed his great pleasure at their appearance and conduct in the field. He then called Subadar Goordat Singh, of the 45th Sikhs, to the front, and promised him a sword to replace the one he had broken when gallantly rallying the square at the zareba.

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 7.

The Russian Government has decided to continue the Trans-Caspian Railway through Askabad, Kachka, and Merv to Burdalik. The work is to be finished next year.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Suez Canal Commission has now under discussion the proposal made by France that the control and free navigation of the Canal be entrusted to an International Commission as in the case of the river Danube. Austria, Germany, and Russia are in favour of this proposal, but England and Italy oppose it.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The debate in the Commons on the policy of the Government is fixed for Monday next.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Dudley.

THE VICEROY AND THE AMIR.

LONDON, MAY 8, NOON.

Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question in the House of Commons said that the Viceroy had arranged with the Amir the basis whereon the British Government was proceeding, and that if further communication with the Amir should be necessary the Viceroy will make it. Mr. Gladstone added that the Viceroy must be taken to approve of the arrangement between England and Russia.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

SUAKIM, MAY 8, NOON.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message congratulating General Graham on the success attending his operations at Tahakool.

Lord Wolseley inspected the force this morning, and in his remarks specially selected Hodson's Horse and the Madras Sappers, saying that he had served with them before and would gladly serve with such fine troops as they were again.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Mr. W. B. Colvin resigns the Civil Service.

The Hon. Justice Cunningham, Calcutta, proceeds on furlough, Mr. W. E. Hart, Bombay, acting for him. Lieutenant M. A. Retallick officiates as a Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Mr. Charles Prumler is recognised as Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The title of Rao Sahib is conferred on Limbagirao Tukojirao, of Kaladgi.

Mr. H. E. M. James has resumed charge of the Indian Post Office from Mr. A. U. Fanshawe.

W. H. Simpson, Dorsetshire Regiment, and R. T. Crowther, East Lancashire Regiment, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Four additional Commissaries of Ordnance are appointed as a temporary measure.

The following are granted furlough out of India:—Colonel A. B. Hepburn, Major D. H. Robertson, Major B. Clare, A. Clarke, Indian Marine, C. H. Owen, Indian Marine, J. Balbi, Indian Marine.

Mr. W. K. Steut is appointed to act as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

An account of the Indian system of finance, by Mr. J. Westland, Comptroller-General, is published as an addendum to the *Gazette*.

PUNJAB NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 8.

The Punjab Government has completed a project for establishing at Umballa a school for the sons of the Punjab Chiefs on the model of the Raj Coomar and Mayo colleges.

The Lieutenant-Governor and staff leave Lahore this evening for Simla.

The Punjab is experiencing strange weather. It is cloudy, and rain is threatening. The thermometer stands at 74 degrees in the shade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 8.

H. M. S. Dragon from Trincomalee arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¾
4½ "	70¾
3 " Consols for account	98⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	99
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	49¾

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £17,800,000; decrease, £200,000.

Bills discounted, £20,700,000; decrease, £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £27,000,000; increase, £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 50 per cent.

Arrivals.—China and Delhi.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia partly. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route right.

Cable Para-Maranham still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, May 6.	
10 p.m.	80·9
FRIDAY, May 8.	
6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	83·5

THE Birthday Ball at Simla is fixed for the 28th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Gwadur on the 2nd instant says:—"Reports from the interior show that much damage has been done to property by floods and the overflowing of the river Ketch Kowe. Some fifteen lives have been lost, and the villages of Hailghy and Syob have been washed away. It is said that about 20,000 date trees have been blown down."

THE correspondent of the Allahabad paper with the Boundary Commission, telegraphing from Tirpul on May 1, says:—"Well-informed Khorasani Afghans and Persians assert that the Heratis and Kandaharis, fearing Russian designs, desire the presence of British troops, and believe that only the British occupation of Herat will check Russian intrigue. The Russian telegraph line to Merv has been completed as far as Kahkaha, a hundred miles to the east of Askabad. The great Tejend bund, north of Sarakhs, has burst, and the passage of troops to Merv is thus stopped temporarily. The bund is being repaired. The news of the Amir's reception in India has caused great satisfaction in Herat, as also the reports of the Amir's approval of the action of the commanders and troops at Pul-i-Khisti. The precise loss of the Afghans in killed in that engagement amounted to 237."

THE *Pioneer* says that all the news which has reached it from the Boundary Commission goes to show that the Russian success at Ak Tapa has resulted in thoroughly undermining whatever confidence the Heratis and local tribesmen had in the British Government and its representatives in North-Western Afghanistan. "The retreat of the Commission to the Persian border has emphasised the mistrust with which now Sir Peter Lumsden and the officers with him are regarded, and the old stories are revived of the Englishmen and their escort running away from the Russians. It is difficult to soothe the half-savage Saruks, Jamshidis, and their fellows, who from the first have aided the Commission in every way and are now left to their own devices, having either to risk being slaughtered wholesale as the Afghans were on the Khushk, or to purchase security by becoming Russian subjects. The tribesmen have really, so we are assured by men on the spot, no desire to proffer allegiance to the Czar; but they have equally no great affection for Afghan rule, except when it is modified and softened by the presence and influence of our officers. What the tribesmen would like to see is an English protectorate over Herat and its dependencies. They would then range themselves on our side, and a bold front might be shown to any intruder from the north."

SIR W. GUYER HUNTER, K. C. M. G., lately on special duty in connexion with the cholera in Egypt, and formerly Surgeon-General in Bombay, and Dr. R. T. Thorne, Assistant Medical Officer to the Local Government Board in London, have been appointed by Lord Granville as delegates on the part of England to the International Conference, which is to assemble this month at Rome, for the purpose of discussing the precautions that should be taken in the event of an epidemic of cholera again occurring in Europe.

THE Madras Government have, on the advice of the Government of India, called upon Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant, to ascertain and furnish at once to them the number of Royal Navy Reserve officers and men in the Presidency Town and in the outports, and those serving in merchant vessels. The Deputy Master Attendant, in the Administrative Department, is busily engaged in collecting this information, and all Port Officers in the Madras Presidency have been requested to ascertain at once and report to him without delay the information required by Government.

THERE were seventy-eight collieries at work in Bengal at the end of the year 1883, the output from which was reported as 1,200,957 tons, and two in the Central Provinces of Mohpani and Warrora, from which 115,019 tons were raised. This output compares very favourably with the average of previous years, but the next return ought to show a still larger quantity, as no mention is made of the new mines at present at work in Assam or of those which have been commenced in the State of Rewah. The number of persons employed in the mines in both Bengal and the Central Provinces is given as 23,172; but there is some doubt about this figure, as some of the returns are defective.

THE English mercantile world, we are informed by the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper, is beginning to be seriously moved upon the subject of the Indo-Siamese Railway and British interests in the Far East generally. The cotton interests have never been indifferent to Burmese affairs, and just before Lord Dufferin started for India a deputation of Lancashire merchants waited upon him to call his attention to the necessity of improving our relations with Siam. The fear is that the annexation of King Theebaw's dominions would result from this step; but Lord Kimberley has lately thrown cold water on that idea. However, the subject has not been allowed to drop. The *Times* has steadily kept it before the public, and Mr. Holt Hallet made a distinct impression upon the London Chamber of Commerce when he delivered his lecture before that body upon "Railway Extension to South-West China *via* Siam." The *Pall Mall Gazette* also impressed upon its readers the fact that if England in possession of British Burma, or even the waterway of the Irrawady, a trade would surely and quickly open out, such as the wildest dreams of Manchester goods manufacturers could hardly grasp, extending not only through Burma, but through the Shan States and Singpho clans to the Brahmaputra on the north and west, and through the very heart of China to the east." The danger of the French taking possession of this fertile region is being held clearly before the eyes of the English people. The leading journal advises the commercial community to take the construction of the Indo-Siamese Railway into their own hands, and depend as little as possible upon the Government in the matter.

THE attitude of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in regard to the frontier question has greatly exercised its contemporaries, and there is scarcely a single paper of importance in the metropolis which has not more or less directly insinuated that it is in the pay of the Russian Government. The *St. James's Gazette* publishes an imaginary dialogue in which that view is very unmistakeably expressed. The *Globe*, too, has had some smart cuts at what it is now the fashion to call the Russian organ, or M. Lessar's paper. Mr. Stead's journal, had, *apropos* of something or other, accused our "oldest evening paper" of giving currency to a catch-penny tale. The *Globe* immediately retorted that, though it might occasionally, through inadvertence, publish a catch-penny story, it did not systematically resort to "catch-rouble" tactics. In a later number the *Globe* returned to the charge, saying: "It seems that it is wrong, after all, to suppose that we have a catch-rouble press in this country. The facts of the case are more accurately expressed by the phrase catch-copeck. That is the highest sum at which we can place the Divine Figure of Northumberland-street." The *Daily Chronicle*, too, which is as Radical as the *Echo*, but a trifle more sober-minded, has materially stirred the bile of the Russian organ by the plainness of its speech on this matter. Those likely to know do not, however, attach importance to the rumours as to the *Pall Mall Gazette* having been induced by interested motives to take up the cause of the St. Petersburg authorities. The view prevailing in well-informed circles, says the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, is that Mr. Stead, who is a remarkably impulsive and hot-headed man, has been completely won over to the Russian cause by the arguments of Mme. de Novikoff, and has taken up the St. Petersburg view of the case with all the impetuous enthusiasm of an ardent and chivalrous nature.

BOTH political parties at home are now busily making preparations for the approaching General Election. The following advertisement, which appeared recently in the *Daily Telegraph*, may doubtless be taken as evidence that the Liberals North of the Tweed are beginning to brace up their followers for the fight:—"Required, by a Scottish firm, gentleman with connection to sell a favourite blend of old Scotch whisky. Apply to 'S,' National Liberal Club, Northumberland-avenue." This, remarks a correspondent, is a new electioneering manœuvre. But what about the Corrupt Practices Act?

TRUE greatness seldom lacks appreciation, and this seems to be the case with Samuel Reynolds Tompkins, known as "Connecticut's big baby," who is at present an object of universal interest and admiration in that State. The young Samuel is a really remarkable child. He was thirteen months old on March 3, and he weighs 85 lbs. and a few ounces over. He lives with his parents at Norwalk, his mother being a native of Sligo, Ireland. When born he did not weigh 5 lbs. At the age of three months his weight had doubled; at six months it was quadrupled; and when the infant was ten months old he weighed 72 lbs., or almost as much as his mother, whom he now exceeds in weight. Samuel is a healthy child, with an enormous appetite and digestion. He is not yet weaned, but manages nevertheless at noon-time every day to eat a small steak and one potato. He also has a meat supper before going to sleep for the night. His chest is a yard round. The circumference of his leg is 16½ in. above the knee and 14 in. below—bigger than his father's.

MARK TWAIN has sent a characteristic letter to the Concord Free Trade Club, which has elected him an honorary member. He thanks the club for the honour conferred and says: "It does seem as if Massachusetts were in a fair way to embarrass me with kindness this year. In the first place a Massachusetts judge has just decided in open court that a Boston publisher may sell not only his own property in a free and unfettered way, but also may as freely sell property which does not belong to him but to me, property which he has not bought and which I have not sold. Under this ruling, I am now advertising that judge's homestead for sale, and if I make as good a sum out of it as I expect, I shall go on and sell out the rest of his property. In the next place, a committee of the public library of your town have condemned and excommunicated my last book and doubled its sale. This generous action of theirs must necessarily benefit me in one or two additional ways. For instance, it will deter other libraries from buying the book, and you are doubtless aware that one book in a public library prevents the sale of a sure ten and a possible hundred of its mates; and, secondly, it will cause the purchasers of the book to read it out of curiosity, instead of merely intending to do so, after the usual way of the world and library committees, and then they will discover, to my great advantage and their own indignant disappointment, that there is nothing objectionable in the book after all." He thinks, since the "club has made him an honorary member that even the moral icebergs of the Concord Library Committee will be bound to respect him."

THE Japanese Government are supposed to be anxious to turn the difficulties of China to account by procuring from the Pekin authorities their consent to the abandonment of the suzerainty over Korea. A mission from Japan recently reached Pekin, for the purpose, it is supposed, of effecting this object. But if the idea was to checkmate China by hinting at an alliance with France, it may be inferred that Japan has lost her opportunity.

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. H. STEEL, Madras Establishment, has been appointed to the charge of the Veterinary College, Bombay.

CAPTAIN W. J. J. KIRKPATRICK, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which he is promoted.

THE Government of India has decided that subalterns of Heavy and Mountain Batteries of Artillery are not entitled to a second charger when on service.

CAPTAIN K. J. W. MURCHISON, promoted in Q. Battery 3rd Brigade, has been posted to C. Battery 3rd Brigade, and ordered to join.

LIEUTENANT HEDLEY HUNT CALVERT, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been allowed by the Commander-in-Chief to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. TIDMARSH, West Riding Regiment, has been ordered to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

QUARTERMASTER J. W. BYRNE, 1st Durham Light Infantry, has been ordered to proceed home to join the 4th Battalion, to which he has been transferred.

THE paymasters in Bengal have at last been allowed to obtain a "Paymaster's Ledger" at War Office rates. This has been allowed in the Bombay Presidency for many years past.

LIEUTENANT H. M. PRIOR, Military Account Department, who has been to the Andamans and back for the good of his health, has been compelled to take further sick leave, probably to Australia, on this occasion for a period of six months.

THE Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the recommendation of the Kabul Commission, has ordered paymasters of corps proceeding on service to remain at the depôt.

THE centre of Garrison Instruction at Agra is to be moved to Ranikhet, where accommodation is limited; the first course at the new station is to commence on the 1st June.

COLONEL J. J. BOSWELL, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, having resigned his appointment in the Transport Department, has been posted to Rawal Pindi for general duty. This is merely preliminary to his leaving the service, as Colonel Boswell has sent in his resignation.

CAPTAIN H. C. CARDEN, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, has been ordered to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion.

LIEUTENANT K. C. CARR, D Battery 1st Brigade, has been appointed to the K Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and ordered to join.

THE following changes in the Artillery Commanding Officers of the Madras Presidency have been made:—Colonel W. G. Andrews has been appointed a Colonel on the Staff, and commands the Mysore Division; Colonel P. W. L'Estrange, the Artillery Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Lockhart, the Artillery at Thayetmyo; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Auchinleck will do duty with the Artillery at Secunderabad; Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Rawlins has been posted to the Sind District; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Reid to the command of the Royal Artillery at Agra; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton to the Northern Division.

THE recent suggestions for the improvement of shooting in the Army have been numerous and conflicting, and there seems to be a fairly general opinion that the much needed change will not be brought about by elaborate wind gauges and fine sights. The Volunteers have done much good to the Army, and, as a body, are not likely to do any harm. But many English Volunteers are rather semi-professional rifle shots than good Volunteers, and they in their enthusiasm for possible microscopic accuracy are likely to do infinite evil by pressing all sorts of nonsensical subtleties upon the military authorities. The sights proposed for the new rifle have rendered its many virtues almost invisible behind those preposterous wind gauges and long sights for immense ranges, to be used by men who cannot hit a single enemy in motion at 50 yards' distance once out of ten shots. Infantry officers see the absurdity of this, and do not always see that the new arm, disembarrassed of its unpractical trappings, is a simpler weapon than the old, because less raising of sight and manipulation are necessary. The ideal for an infantry arm should be —Little recoil, a flat trajectory, and simplicity of sighting.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 7.—The change which set in yesterday has further developed. The barometer continues falling in the Punjab, Meerut, Rajputana, Sind, and Gujrat, and has risen in Behar, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. South of the Satpuras the barometric gradient is favouring east winds. Up the Gangetic valley unusually high and strong east winds are reported from Roorkee, Meerut, Agra, and Gorakhpur. These have brought down the temperature, and raised the humidity in the Punjab and the N. W. P. Duststorms and thunderstorms may be expected in the Upper Provinces. In the Central Provinces there is a fall of temperature; and the increase in moisture is equally marked, the winds being strong south-westerly. Duststorms are reported from Raipur, Jubbulpore, Rajputana, and Central India, where the winds are chiefly westerly. The changes of temperature and humidity are similar, but less pronounced. In Bengal the weather is unchanged. In the Konkan the air is drier. The temperature is rising, the highest reports being 110° at Akola, 109° at Agra and Hoshungabad, 108° at Allahabad and Nagpur, 107° at Rawal Pindi and Khandwa. The only important rain is at Calcutta 1½ inches, Darjeeling nearly one inch, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Cuttack, Bellary, and Cochin slight showers. Yesterday:—Silchar and False Point, over half an inch.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The points raised by "Ruricola" may be safely left to Mr. Fforde to deal with. I wish, however, to point out that "Ruricola" is plainly the candid and ingenuous friend who by the fixed law of his nature is under compulsion to offer his disinterested advice to Government with the very laudable object of advancing "the interest and happiness of the toiling millions." They, the millions, are in view of Deccan experience, and in the view of "Ruricola," being dealt with "a trifle hypocritically!" This is deplorable if true, and his strictures are highly creditable to "Ruricola" if genuine. But candour, unless very candid indeed, requires careful handling, as anybody must see. It is particularly apt, especially when employed on unfamiliar subjects, to throw even ordinary ideas into confusion, and clear statements into dark corners, where they lie shrouded in a sort of mysterious invisibility for the behoof of the public. "The vagaries of the Settlement Department," "the inconsistencies of Government," "perverse departmental ingenuity" are all plainly "clear statements" of this nature, so mixed up with an assortment of miscellaneous propositions—put forward as defined and settled, but which since civilized life began have been and still are the constant theme of discussion, deliberation, and inquiry—that nothing is left on the public mind but a residual confusion of sounds variously made up of inconsistencies, vagaries, and perversities.

In all questions affecting land, and the charges imposed thereon, the most difficult of all questions is the question, what is an improvement? Or, as Mr. Fforde correctly puts it, what is not an improvement? It is plain that the whole of the agricultural land of the Bombay Presidency may be viewed as an improvement on what preceded it. If, therefore, no improvements are to be taxed, and retrospective effect were given to such a proposal, there is a summary end at once to the land revenue of the country, and to all revenue derived from new ground broken up; or if we apply it to the *status in quo*, then it clearly means a permanent settlement of the strictest order. If on the other hand, going to the opposite extreme, all improvements in land and agriculture, of whatsoever kind they may be, are submitted to taxation, in of course due proportion and fair share betwixt private and public interests therein, then there is no limit to the development the land revenue may acquire. The Bombay Government carefully eschewing a "flight" into extremes, adopted a middle course. They drew a distinction between public and private improvements, and exempted the latter from taxation. Of a necessity the beneficent principles of the Legislature have to be left to the Settlement Department to apply. Let us now observe "Ruricola." He has professed great concern for the interest and happiness of the toiling millions. Nevertheless he entertains the conviction "that there is much force in the arguments of those who contend that all agricultural improvements ought, in the public interest, to be taxed." Who then, does it appear, is most inconsistent? A Government whose agents apply in practice to the utmost extent possible the beneficent principles expounded, or a "Ruricola" who professes his sympathy for the millions, but would see much force in any endeavour made to extract rent charges based on all agricultural improvements whatsoever? The Bombay Government, as far as the business of the Settlement Department is concerned, has obviously not taken any high flight, or made a public boast of never taxing improvements at all. There is statutory and documentary evidence before the world to show how it has and what it exactly does boast of doing. It may be purchased at a trifling cost, and though it does not seem to have done "Ruricola" much good, it may, in the hands of others, do more. I venture to say, too, that its boast is put into force with a juster appreciation and more intimate knowledge of the conditions surrounding the subject dealt with, than, for example, has been shown either in the administration of the laws affecting landed property and the vital interest of the peasantry, or in the administration of the ordinary and every-day duties attaching to the proprietory relationship in which the State stands in this country to the agricultural body. The former refers to the Civil Courts of the country; the latter, to district Land and Land Revenue Administration in the hands of the magistracy. It appears to me, in view of Deccan experience, that not Government but "Ruricola" is a "trifle hypocritical." Does he mean to tell the public that, for example, it was the beneficent intention of the Legislature to evict the peasantry from their holdings right and left in all directions for the last thirty years, with the insecurity and instability engendered thereby, not to mention its effect on all agricultural improvements? Or does he suppose that the benevolent object was kept prominently in view of ultimately making a Relief Act an absolute and indispensable necessity? Had "Ruricola," as his appellation might lead us to suppose, been an ingenuous country bumpkin we should have traced him by his credentials, and magnanimously excused him for his ignorance. As it is, we know him only for what he appears, "a trifle hypocritical."

The Settlement Department makes very earnest efforts, in the face of many difficulties, to arrive at just conclusions on the economic condition of the agricultural body they come in contact with. They have some right to expect that when the full and ample records of landed property have been handed over, as thirty years ago they were, to the Land Revenue Department, whose duty it is to administer that property, and the interest of the tenants thereon, with the utmost vigilance, care, prudence, economy, foresight, sympathy, and endeavour,—they, on return, should not be met with a beggarly array of badly kept village and taluka records, as though landed property were in a state of nature, and undergoing no kind of changes during the lapse of the quarter of a century that the leases last. It is on the village and taluka records that the economic history of the years as they elapse ought to be carefully inscribed, and in those records that they ought to be religiously kept. If it is not for that purpose that the Land Revenue Department exists, I should like to know from "Ruricola" for what purpose on earth it finds a habitation? From that source every kind of trustworthy economic information affecting the status and welfare of the peasantry committed to its care ought to be procurable. The great importance, indeed the indispensable necessity, to the Settlement Department of thirty years of economic statistics faithfully and accurately kept by the kulkarnies, talatis, and other village authorities, and annually and daily inspected and tested by Collectors and Assistant Collectors village by village, in the same way that Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the Settlement Department have to do their work, can scarcely be exaggerated. The village kulkarnies are, as a rule an extremely intelligent body of men, who only require proper European supervision and guidance, with organization and chances of promotion and distinction, to do anything they may be asked to do. Almost the whole of the native rank and file of the Settlement Department is drawn from that source and from their families, and remarkably well are their arduous and trying duties discharged for astoundingly small pay. "Ruricola" will observe that the Land Revenue Department if managed on these lines would absolutely preclude the possibility of a settlement being effected that was not in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the "toiling millions," and looking back from present to past it would have pulled up the Civil Courts in their wild career long before they could have done the damage which required the Relief Act. We find all sorts of changes going on. We know that all kinds of changes, daily, annually, periodically, must have taken place. Prices of produce must have risen and fallen, outturns of crops varied with the seasons, estimates of yield of grain and fibres differed with fields and soils, and husbandry, the occupancy of lands constantly changed hands from time to time, the market value of occupancy rights undergone frequent vicissitudes. But do all these and similar changes find an accurate and thoroughly reliable counterpart in the village records, or in any statistics kept by the Land Revenue Department? If "Ruricola" were conscious that the Settlement Department requires trustworthy information on these points, and obtains them, such as they are, solely by laborious efforts and inquiries made durng the few months that soil classification is in course of progress, he would doubtless not be quite so jaunty in appealing to the public against the Settlement Department to behold how "the beneficent intentions of the Legislature are frustrated by perverse departmental ingenuity." Under a consciousness of proportion, and what things mean, and under a radical reform of our official system, we should see fewer "Centralizers" descanting on "mismanagement" and trying their pens against the Forest Department on one side, and fewer "Ruricolas" exercising their imaginative faculties against the Settlement Department on the other. There are no doubt a great many things frustrated. Their source and origin, however, are to be sought in other quarters. We have to consider that the Civil Service of the Crown in India is split up into two divisions, of which one holds a monopoly. We have to consider that an anomaly exists in our Administration that has very far-reaching and pervading effects. We have to consider that much can be traced to the centralization of the overgrown functions of the executive in vogue in our districts, and especially to the combination of judicial and magisterial with executive and administrative functions. It is vain to denounce vagaries abroad while a glaring anomaly of this sort lies at the foundation of our district official system, and remains to sap and mine the fountain and spring of our best official efforts, and so to "affect the interest and the happiness of the toiling millions."

A. D.

THE RUINS OF BRAHMANABAD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood delivered a lecture on the buried city of Brahmanabad in Sind, on Thursday evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. There was a large attendance of both Europeans and natives.

The lecturer, who was greeted with applause, began by saying that he did not appear before them as an original explorer of a long lost city, but his object was rather to draw attention to the interesting researches made especially by the late Mr. Bellasis, of the Bombay Civil Service, and by Mr. Richardson, Deputy Collector in Sind, at the ruins of Brahmanabad. Mr. Birdwood said the subject was suggested to him by a journey he made last year in the districts to the north and east of Hyderabad in Sind, when he had an opportunity of visiting the ruins of the vast and ancient city, which was very little known to the public generally. The ruins are situated near the dry bed of a river, supposed to have been one of the old courses of the Indus, which, however, flows at present many miles to the west of Brahmanabad. The country in the immediate vicinity of the ruins is now, for the greater part of the year, a dry and parched land, very different in its aspect from what it must have been before the fertilizing waters of the great river were diverted from their course, and sudden ruin overtook the dwellers of that great city. Strikingly in contrast, too, with all that surrounds us in this busy centre of modern life, with its perpetual whirl of business and pleasure, with its railways and tramcars, its towers and pinnacles piercing the sky, and its broad harbour gay with ships, is that silent city of the dead, with all its battlements and towers laid low, all save one single turret, which still remains standing, as the historian is careful to tell us, "as an example"—with its palaces and houses now shapeless heaps of brick and sand, the home of the owl and the bat, the jackal and the hyæna. There must surely have once been pleasant gardens in that city, near the river's bank; but, within the boundary of the city walls, these are now replaced by scrub and briar and thorn, the vegetation of the desert. The only pleasant place in the midst of all this desolation is the Fakir Jamal's garden in the river bed. Here the old man passes a secluded but happy life, occupied much with memories of the past; and in him the tourist would find an intelligent and cheerful guide, ready to show him round the ruins and tell him all he knows about them. There could be no doubt that this forlorn and desolate waste was once the site of a prosperous city, and was the seat of more than one dynasty of Hindu kings. It was one of three cities once closely connected in interest, now all in ruins. Mr. Bellasis gave a glowing description of what Brahmanabad must probably have been, while it was yet a city of the living. The lecturer said that he would commend that description to his audience all the more readily because they knew that Mr. Bellasis was by no means an imaginative writer, but a strictly practical officer. He says:—"On first entering Brahmanabad, so extensive and so complete are its ruins, you feit lost in contemplating its utter desolation; and it takes some time before the eye becomes accustomed to the confusion and disorder that characterise the place. After a little examination, the most prominent object that presents itself is the ruin of a high tower of brick-work, standing isolated on a large heap of ruins, clearly indicating its former extent and importance. This may have been the citadel or one of those circular towers such as are seen in Sind to this day in the forts of Hyderabad and Umarkot. Amid the chaos of ruins you may further observe several open spaces or squares, evidently the bazaars and market-places of the city. Some of these are of great extent, running through the fort. A little imagination, and you might picture to yourself that here were barracks for troops, that in this open space they were wont to hold their parades, that this was the exchange of the money-lenders, this the river gate of the city where customs were levied. Again, it were easy to imagine the noble Indus gliding in a mighty steam past the city walls, her waters studded, as at present, with many a boat and many a quaint-cut sail, and many a Pala fishermen giving perspective to the landscape. It were easier still to picture along the banks of the river, and immediately under the city walls, the busy haunts of trade. Here you might say with certainty were the native craft moored to the bank; here piles of goods and merchandise were often heaped; and there too, you might safety say, were crowds of noisy money-making Hindoos, chattering, bartering, and wrangling after the most approved fashion of modern times." The lecturer went on to say that, whether this commercial city was really the Brahmanabad of the historians of the Arab conquest of Sind, was a question which cannot be said to have been yet settled, but for the purposes of the lecture he would assume that Mr. Bellasis was right in supposing that the ruins visited by him were indeed the ruins of the Brahmanabad of history. The lecturer then quoted another long extract from Mr. Bellasis' account of his first visit to Brahmanabad in 1854, in company with Mr. Richardson. We can only make room for a brief summary of the quotation. Mr. Bellasis says that he and his companion had not commenced digging many minutes before they came upon a wall. They continued their operations until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape and disclose its proportions. They, of course, also found the bones of human beings and of cattle and horses. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed when the catastrophe had occurred. Some were upright, some recumbent, with their faces downwards, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One of these skeletons was found in a doorway: the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brick-work had in its fall crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, with their face downwards. Besides bones, Mr. Bellasis says he found large quantities of pottery in great variety, much of which was very superior to any that could now be seen in Sind. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels were of a fine kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass of all kinds of colours and crystal-ware were also found, as well as numerous fragments of cups, bottles, and platters. The city must have been famed, like Ahmedabad and Cambay for its works in cornelians and agates. "Among the copper coins," Mr. Bellasis goes on to say, "are many of Lilliputian size—so small that their value in the present day would hardly be calculable. In a city where such coins were employed in the most ordinary and daily money transactions, how cheap must have been the price of food!" Among the curiosities found at Brahmanabad, showing an advanced state of art, were some beautiful engravings on cornelian and agate. Many of them were perfect gems of art, and, like the intaglios of Rome, were polished on the inside of the device—an art which the writer believes to be now lost. Mr. Bellasis says further that he was not aware that lapidaries of the present day are able to produce figures and patterns upon cornelians without making an incision in the stone; and yet at Brahmanabad many of the cornelian ornaments were found figured with various patterns in white lines on a perfectly smooth surface, and after having withstood the damp of ages were, when dug up, quite fresh. Referring to the ruined houses, Mr. Richardson says:—"Small as these remains are, they are quite enough to show that the city was well and substantially built, so much so that I am convinced that nothing but the hand of God could have caused such an overthrow. The ruins of ancient Babylon is not more complete." Mr. Birdwood said that he was able to discover, though not without some difficulty, the site of the arsenal or battlefield, whichever it was, and found that the description given by Mr. Bellasis of balls of varying sizes scattered all over the plain or piled in regular heaps was still correct. The researches, thus far, gave sufficient indications of the catastrophe that came upon the city being terrible in its suddenness and completeness. Mr. Bellasis and Mr. Richardson thought the city was destroyed by an earthquake. But the old Fakir Jamal's opinion that its destruction was really due to a sandstorm of unusual violence was well worthy of consideration. Visitors to Kurrachee must have noticed near the sea beach at Clifton moving sandhills, which have been regarded by old and experienced engineer as a standing menace to the camp and town of Kurrachee. As to the sandstorm theory, Mr. Birdwood said it seemed to account naturally for the catastrophe which had occurred. It might also be added that a rapid melting of snows in the mountains where the Indus has its source might have caused a flood, and afforded a sufficient inducement for the stream to seek a new course, so that it was not necessary to ascribe the alteration of its course to an earthquake. Referring to the history and the legends connected with the downfall of Brahmanabad, the lecturer said that Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, a member of the Bombay Civil Service and a competent archæologist, had prepared a very interesting paper, which he (Mr. Birdwood) would be very glad to lend to any one who cared to beguile and instruct a leisure hour with a well-told tale of war and warlike adventure, of patriotism and love, of crime and the punishment of crime. The lecturer in conclusion expressed a hope that some of his hearers might be tempted to study for themselves the early history of Sind, and if possible, to visit the ruins of Brahmanabad, and continue there the important researches taken in hand so long ago by Messrs. Bellasis and Richardson. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Pinhey, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that he had been one of the predecessors of Mr. Justice Birdwood as Judicial Commissioner of Sindh, and had collected coins and other specimens of antiquity from among the ruins of Brahmanabad. He inclined for his part, to the belief that the city had been destroyed by an inundation of the Indus.

Mr. A. W. Forde, having seconded the vote of thanks, it was carried with acclamation.

SIR HERBERT STEWART IN INDIA.

THE last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains a sketch of the career of the late General Sir Herbert Stewart, evidently written by one who knew him well. The following passage will interest Anglo-Indian readers:—

On its arrival in India, the regiment was stationed in the Rohilcund district—one of the finest in that country for sport. Here it remained four years in different stations—Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Moradabad. In the immediate neighbourhood is found the best of wild duck, snipe, and other shooting; while a night's *dak* places one on the skirts of the "terai," the grandest field in the world for *shikar*.

The 37th was at that time a young and very sporting regiment, and it had the good fortune to be commanded by a colonel who was second to none in the use of the rifle and the rod, and the keenest of all in every manly exercise. Under these auspicious circumstances, it is not surprising that the officers made the most of this elysium of the *shikari*. Tiger-shooting and other sporting-parties were frequently organised; and Stewart was one of the most ardent and indefatigable of sportsmen.

Many men, after the novelty of killing their first tiger, find a certain tameness in this form of sport, and

state that English capitalists have at least 30,000,000dols, invested in the South American sugar interests. Only recently a company was started in New York for cultivating sugar, under the most favourable conditions, in Honduras, but eventually the money had to be found in London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Altonower, 1,611 tons, Captain P. K. Parnet, leaves to-day for Kurrachee.

THE steam-ship Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain T. Evens, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Olympia, 1,691 tons, Captain R Care, leaves to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Storm Queen, 1,375 tons, Captain G. M. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez (23rd March), in ballast. She is consigned to James Mackintosh.

THE steam-ship Gulf of Akoba, 1,317 tons, Captain A. Walls, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gorunsby (4th ultimo), with a cargo of rails. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Burmah, 697 tons, Captain A. Penfound, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (4th April), with a general cargo and 293 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Lamington, 1,297 tons, Captain W. Culloch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (4th ultimo), with a cargo of railway materials. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah (24th ultimo), with a general cargo, 134 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Futty Ally, Mrs. Aly Akbar, Mr. Morris, J. J. L. Davis, Surgeon Dentist, Mr. J. T. Andrades, and 83 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Storm Queen (s) ..	Wilson	Suez, April 23.
	Lamington (s)	Culloch	Middlesborough.
	Burmah (s)	Penfound ...	Mozambique, April 4
	Simla (s)	Mitchell ...	Bassorah, April 21.
	Gulf of Akaba (s)..	Wallas	Gorunsby, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Woodlark (s)	Clutterbuck.	Rangoon.
8	Abyssinia (s)	Tice	Kurrachee.
	Malwa (s)	Atkinson ..	London.
	Khiora (s)	Warman ...	Calcutta.
	C. MacDonald (s)..	Millar	Liverpool.
	Bryn Gwyn (s) ..	William ...	Amsterdam.
	Newcomen (s)	Hansen	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Friary, Evens, for Antwerp.
" Altonower, Barnett, for Kurrachee.
" Olymphia, Care, for Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Aurelia, for Hull.
" Kepler, for Hull.
" Sirocco, for Dunkirk.
" Gulf of Akaba, for London.
" Storm Queen for Havre.
" Malda for Calcutta and Coast.
" Mozart for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
May 4.—Steamers Arcot, Vega and Secundra.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURES.

May.			
5	Umvoti	.....	Calcutta.
	Closibuin	.....	Rangoon.
	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—3 casks colour and 7 cases varnish, T Fazoolabhoy; 25 packages provisions, &c, Bolton and Co; 36 packages oilmanstores and medicines, Cowasjee Nowrojee Patel; 120 packages paint, Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark; 180 boxes brandy N Ardaseer and Sons; 7 cases sherry, John Fleming and Co; 8 cases claret, Brandinburg and Co.

Rosetti s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee; 10 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.

Brindisi s—4 cases camphor block, Warden and Co; 2 cases camphor block; Chimnaji Motee.

Altonower s—5 cases table salt, Essoofally Russoolji.

Henzada s—2 cases eau-de-cologne, Brandenburg and Co.

Assam s—4 cases lithographic stones and 1 case glass beads, Keekabhoy Abdool Hussen.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacDonald s—15 casks glassware, Hurjee Moorji and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary L Burrell—24 bales hemp, L Ruttunjee; 550 cwts myrabollams and 31 cwts belida nut, D Sassoon.

Nagpur s—K bales cotton, B Danji; 2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co; 20 tons bone, Edward Bates and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kargra s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Bin check; 15 cwts dry ginger, N Anundji; 675 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 315 cwts sandal wood, Lawyer and Sons.

Clan Maurice s—600 cwts rapeseed and 189 cwts dry ginger, D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts wheat, Dowji Jaiwal.

FOR HULL.

Sarento s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 8,004 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 2,510 cwts myrabolams, Punnett and Co; 10,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Llewellyn s—5,450 cwts wheat, D B Khan; 750 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 8 bales hides, H M H Mirza Abbas.

Darien s—3,600 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 750 cwts gingellyseed, D Ruttonsee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Diasy Morris s—1,815 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

Darien s—800 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Storm Queen s—2,500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,250 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Friary s—150 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Mackay s—6,100 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon & Co

Victory s—400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sacrobosco s—1¼ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon an Co; 1,986 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lady Oirstrong s—1,300 cwts linseed, A Blascheck.

Olympia s—4,821 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arago s—31 bales cotton, G Hurdendass; 43 bales cotton, M Yewrain; 103 bales cotton, D Ramcoovar; 250 bales cotton, B Fakeerchund; 9 bales cotton, N B Mody; 100 bales twist, Monarjee Goculdas; 10 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co; 45 bales twist, R H Cheetham; 55 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 100 bales twist, E Noordeen; 200 bales twist, G Ebram; 64 cwts ivory, E Noordeen; 120 cwts cloves, C Ebram; 10 cwts feathers, J Peerbhoy and Co; 91 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, L Chutto; 80 cwts sharkfins, D Peerbhoy; 134 cases opium, B I S N Co; 35 cwts cloves, 16 cwts kismiss, and 18 lbs cow bezore, R Purshotum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Master, Lt., 2nd East Surrey Regt., to proceed to Suakim, from Ootacamund.

MAY 8.

Fagan, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Young, Lt., R. A., on duty, to Allahabad.

MAY 8.

Trevor, Lt.-Col., 2nd M. I., on leave, to England.

Lewis, Surg. Maj, on sick leave, to Matheran.

Phayre, Capt Yorkshire Regt., on duty to Egypt.

Bowlley, Col., late 2nd Regt. X. X. Lanc. Fus, on retirement, to England.

Southey, Lt, 5th Bo N. I., on duty to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 9.

Corpl. A. W. Seaibrook, B Company, is granted 12 months leave of absence from this date.

Major Hore will take Command of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps during the absence of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley on leave.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gazette of India.)

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Estab :—Mr D E Burne has been appointed to act as Agent at Cawnpore, vice Mr H B Sterndale, who has obtained 6 months' leave to Europe. Mr J J Hills has been appointed to act as Accountant at Bombay.

Mr C H Reynolds, Supdt, 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for 20 months, from the forenoon of the 1st April 1885.

Mr W T Lyon, Asst Commr, Punjab Mines Div, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Mr J Bolster, Inspr, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Div, is appointed to officiate as Asst Commr, Punjab Mines Div during the absence on leave, of Mr Lyon.

Lieut-Col G L K Hewett, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted 16 days' privilege leave, from the 8th of May 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut J A Bell, Adjt, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 5th of May 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut W C R Stratton, Offg Wing Officer and Offg Adjt of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for 45 days from the 1st of May 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to P W D Notification No 97, dated 8th April 1885, Mr W Beechy, apprentice Engr is posted to the Bilaspore-Etawah Railway.

Mr E H Stone, Exec Engr 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for 3 months and 21 days, from 12th June 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat : Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,
Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Janaz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 1883.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered : the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the circulation and nervous systems, and brough the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, stone in the bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their means many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weak or relaxed state of loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from an accumulation of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d ., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan { Wines }	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { Dinner }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien { Wines }	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Breakfast }	14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0	Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled { Wines. }	10 8	12 8
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19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
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26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
29 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
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26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	18 8	20 8
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55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	58 0	61 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	56 8	Perinet and Fils "Cuvee-Reserve	56 0	59 0
60 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reserve (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
55 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	57 8	...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	28 8
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36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	38 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalids' ... ... gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... ... gold ,,	27 8	...
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ... ... black ,,	23 8	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... ... red ,,	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port ... ... green ,,	15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

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NOIRINE,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING

A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

NOIRINE.

TRADE MARKS.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:— Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet, Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.

To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.

"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new."

(Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

THE TRADE AND NATIVE DEALERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

OFFICES OF THE NOIRINE COMPANY: 8, NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

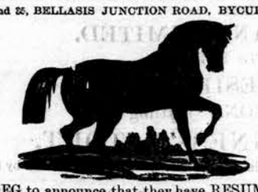
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.,

33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA



BEG to announce that they have RESUMED their old BUSINESS of IMPORTING for SALE ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, and secured the Agency of the well-known Ali bin Amer and other leading Horse-dealers.

The Public are invited to inspect the above Stables, which now contain a large number of valuable Arab Horses, and amongst them splendid specimens of Hunters, Chargers, and Racers.

(COPY TESTIMONIAL.)

This is to certify that Mahomed Bawker Khan has been for many years engaged in the importation of horses from the Persian Gulf for the Bombay Market, that the British Government has had very extensive dealings with him in the purchase of Horses for the Mounted Corps of the Bombay and Madras Armies, and that in their dealings he has uniformly given satisfaction.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,
W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.

Bombay Castle, October 23, 1861.

COUGHS COLDS

Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice, RAPIDLY CURED BY

VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

The PASTE, on account of its easy use and agreeable taste, is a valuable remedy for persons who travel or those whose occupations keep them out of doors.

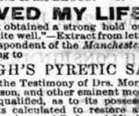
Beware of Imitations.

In PARIS, VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, Chemists, AND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS' IN THE UNIVERSE.

General Depôt for British India: at Messrs. M. PLOMER & Co.'s *Pharmaceutical Chemists'* Cornbarnee House, SIMLA and LAHORE (Punjab).

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.



BEFORE

AFTER

NOTICES.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance, for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a "few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Awarded The Gold Medal
International Health
Exhibition, London, 1884
The Only Gold Medal in
Also, [Class 15.
The Gold Medal,
International Exhibition,
Crystal Palace, London, 1884
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
To be obtained of all dealers
Throughout India, Ceylon,
The Straits
And other Tropical Countries
Wholesale only of the
Inventors and Patentees,
J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Disease.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different Infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers. I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in flottles 2s. 6d., each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

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BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles Rs. 5-8 per doz. Cash.

Half Bottles Rs. 3-12 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Of MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of
BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	5 12	3 12 per doz. Cash.
Do. L. G. A. do.	5 12	3 12 " "
Do. by Stone and Son	5 12	3 12 " "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	5 12	3 12 " "
Do. do. by Burke & Co.	5 12	3 12 " "
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality	6 4	4 2 " "
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0 " "

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THE
ROYAL BLEND
SCOTCH WHISKY,
AS SUPPLIED TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for Western India for this rare old Scotch Whisky it can now be obtained at their Godowns (8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay), on application to the Godown-keeper, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and also in cases of 8 *Jeroboams*. The latter a specialty.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ALLOWED TO TRADE.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

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LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

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HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to
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35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.
Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

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MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Rails, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Coverings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

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Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

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S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

THE DISTRICT ORGAN	Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes, very Portable	Rs. 120
FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN	5 Stops, 2 Swells, and Patent Automatic Swell	" 400
Do.	10 Stops, 2 Swells, NEW MODEL with velvet covered lamp stands	" 500
Do.	12 Stops, 2 Swells	" 500
Do.	12 Stops, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS (very Powerful)	" 550
Do.	11 Stops, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS. This is an entirely New Model and has a MUSIC RACK and Gilt Panels	" 650

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN,	9 Stops and 2 Swells	" 400
Do.	11 Stops and 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB-BASS (as per Illustration)	" 450
Do.	9 Stops and 2 Swells, an Entirely NEW MODEL with BOX for MUSIC and BEAUTIFULLY CARVED TOP	" 450
Do.	13 Stops and 2 Swells, (a very powerful instrument)	" 550

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN with 4 Stops and 2 Swells, very Portable | " 300

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THE CHURCH HARMONIUM: FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 900. (Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM: 14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.

(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)
Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100	In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops	Rs. 300
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves	" 120	In Oak, 8 Stops	" 300
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	" 160	In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom	" 350
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	" 180	In Ebony and Gold do. do.	" 450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

We keep a very large Stock of Scarf Pins and Rings of a great variety of designs, of a simple, or fanciful, sporting, grotesque, and expensive character. We illustrate a few of the leading patterns now in vogue.

No. 563. Rs. 75. Brilliant Diamond in centre of Cross.

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Gold Scarf Pin, Pearls & Turquoises No. 439. Rs. 54.

Gold Scarf Slide, with Spring. No. 440. Rs. 35.

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Gold or Silver Horseshoe Cigar-Cutter Charm.

This elegant novelty is designed to be worn attached to the watch chain, to which it forms a handsome appendage. It has a spring compressible action, and two steel blades.

In Gold ..... Rs. 22.
In Silver ..... Rs. 10.

The "Wealemefna" or Charm Measuring Instrument.

The above instrument will measure with accuracy any distance from point to point, either in a straight line, or whatever curve or shape the space may be, and can be worn as an ornamental appendage to a watch chain.

In Gold ..... Rs. 50.
In Silver ..... Rs. 22.

Bombay, April 27th, 1885.

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ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
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MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
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BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
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Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
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PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

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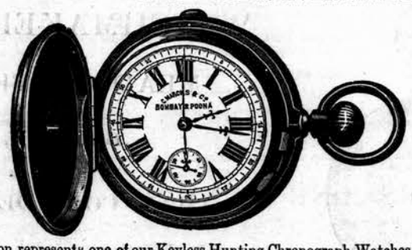
Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs. a
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125 0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110 0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750 0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95 0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.	Repair

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This Company yearly supplies the London Market with 25,000 tons of the best Iron, and has been awarded the first Prizes at all Exhibitions, and amongst them:—
PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867 and 1878.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA, 1884.

The Providence Iron Works Co., Ld., is prepared to supply Railway Companies, Engineers, Contractors, Iron Merchants, &c., with every kind of Iron, but specially
ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND CHANNEL IRON FROM 2 in. by 1 in. to 20 in. by 8 in. in length up to 66 feet.
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RIVETTED GIRDERS AND BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. FULL CENTRE WHEELS IN IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES. SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND STEEL FROM 9 FEET WIDTH AND TO ANY LENGTH; CHEQUERED AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
Tensions-strain guaranteed: 20 tons per square inch for No. 2 or Best and 22 tons for No. 3 or Best-Best.
The Company always keeps IN STOCK ABOUT 3,000 TONS OF GIRDERS, CHANNEL, ANGLES, BAR-IRONS, &c., and prompt deliveries can be secured by "Telegraph Code."
Books of sections, quotations and every informations can be obtained on application to

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS
TO THE
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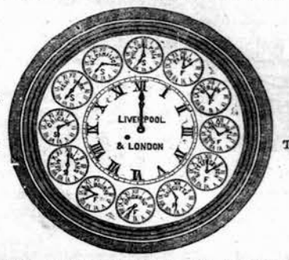
Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., London, W.,
INDIAN BRANCH, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
And at 42, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.



TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
THE ADMIRALTY. &c. &c.

TIMES OF ALL NATIONS.

MANUFACTURERS
OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
SWISS WATCHES,
BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS, FROM Rs. **10** EACH,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
MAKERS OF THE
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CLOCK & CHIMES.

CUTCH MANDVIE,
NEW KOLAPUR
PALACE
CLOCKS, &c. &c.

G. I. P. AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAY CLOCKS, &c. &c.

Plans and Estimates furnished for Clocks for Durbar Halls, Palaces, Public Buildings, Railways, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURERS
OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS,
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
FOR DIALS FROM 3 FEET 6 INCHES TO 50 FEET IN DIAMETER.
FRENCH CLOCKS
BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS, FROM Rs. **10** EACH,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.
WORKSHOPS: LITTLE PULTENEY ST., W.
INDIAN BRANCH:—RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY;
AND AT 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

SPECIALITE FOR KEYLESS CHRONOMETER WATCHES OF THE FINEST CONSTRUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS OF THEIR OWN ABSOLUTE MANUFACTURE.

WEDDING PRESENTS AND ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Army and Navy Cups	from 16 0	to 35 0
Assiettes	" 50 0	to 100 0
Beer Jugs	" 45 0	to 70 0
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Bottle Labels	" 1 4	to 4 0
Brandy and Soda Frames	" 50 0	to 70 0
Bread Baskets	" 40 0	to 70 0
Breakfast Cruets	" 13 8	to 28 0
Breakfast Dishes	" 40 0	to 60 0
Butter Coolers	" 16 0	to 30 0
Butter Knives	" 2 8	to 7 0
Cake Baskets	" 40 0	to 70 0
Carlton Cruets	" 13 8	to 28 0
Cheese Scoops	" 9 0	to 20 0
Children's Mugs	" 13 8	to 40 0
Christening Presents	" 10 0	to 100 0
Cluney Frames	" 25 0	to 50 0
Cigar Lamps	" 25 0	to 40 0
Claret Jugs	" 18 0	to 40 0
Cocktail Shakers	" 18 0	to 30 0
Cruet Stands	" 20 0	to 60 0
Crumb Scoops	" 12 8	to 25 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons, sets of	" 20 0	to 60 0
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets of	" 32 0	to 100 0
Dessert Stands	" 36 0	to 70 0
Dinner Cruets	" 32 0	to 100 0
Egg Boilers or Steamers	" 20 0	to 35 0
Egg Frames	" 18 0	to 60 0
Entree Dishes, sets of 4	" 240 0	to 600 0
Epergnes	" 100 0	to 200 0
Knives	" 30 0	to 40 0
Fish Carvers	" 25 0	to 35 0
Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, sets of	" 50 0	to 150 0
Flower Stands	" 40 0	to 100 0
Fruit Stands	" 36 0	to 70 0
Goblets	" 28 0	to 100 0
Golf Cups	" 20 0	to 80 0
Ice Claws	" 8 8	to 16 0
Ice Hammers	" 7 8	to 10 0
Ice Jugs	" 36 0	to 100 0
Ice Pails	" 18 0	to 30 0
Ice Spoons, sets of	" 40 0	to 60 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ice Tongs	from 4 8	to 6 8
Ice Water Sets	" 150 0	to 250 0
Ice Water Urns	" 200 0	to 300 0
Inkstands	" 20 0	to 60 0
Jam, Honey and Marmalade Jars	" 14 0	to 30 0
Knife Rests, per pair	" 3 8	to 6 0
Luncheon Frames	" 100 0	to 200 0
Mulineers, each	" 2 8	to 7 0
Mustard Pots	" 5 0	to 10 0
Napkin Rings	" 2 0	to 6 0
Nut Crackers	" 3 8	to 7 0
Pepper Castors	" 2 8	to 7 0
Piano Candlesticks	" 2 0	to 5 0
Pickle Frames	" 20 0	to 40 0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	" 1 12	to 8 0
Pickle Sauce Frames	" 36 0	to 50 0
Salad Bowls	" 28 0	to 100 0
Salad Servers	" 12 0	to 30 0
Salt Cellars, sets of	" 20 0	to 60 0
Salvers	" 18 0	to 60 0
Sardine Boxes	" 21 0	to 40 0
Sauce Frames	" 36 0	to 60 0
Side Dishes, sets of	" 150 0	to 600 0
Soda Water Frames	" 16 0	to 40 0
Soy Frames	" 20 0	to 60 0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	" 50 0	to 130 0
Spirit and Tumbler Stand	" 50 0	to 70 0
Spoon Warmers	" 13 8	to 40 0
Sugar Basins	" 30 0	to 40 0
Sugar and Cream Frames	" 36 0	to 50 0
Sukies	" 6 0	to 8 0
Tantalus Frames	" 60 0	to 150 0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	" 14 0	to 30 0
Tea Caddies	" 40 0	to 60 0
Tea and Coffe Services	" 60 0	to 300 0
Tea Infusers	" 6 0	to 8 0
Tea Services	" 35 0	to 100 0
Tea Spoons, per doz	" 11 0	to 20 0
Tea Kettles	" 72 0	to 100 0
Tea Trays	" 70 0	to 150 0
Telescopic Cups	" 16 0	to 20 0
Toast Racks	" 10 0	to 20 0
Toast Rack and Egg Frame	" 50 0	to 70 0
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes	" 72 0	to 120 0

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